Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26.—NO. 8172. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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[illegible] Pacific Railroad
Line to Chicago & the East.
Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burr[illegible] Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, [illegible]nati, New Orleans, and all [illegible] south and southeast,
VIA
[illegible]UL and MINNEAPOLIS.

[illegible]THERN PACIFIC R.R.
the ONLY Line Running [illegible]ger Trains
[illegible]an Palace Sleeping Cars
Dining Cars (meals [illegible])
[illegible]ant Day Coaches
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To The East
[illegible] AND MINNEAPOLIS.
[illegible]AT YOUR TICKETS READ
[illegible]thern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

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[illegible]ront and G daily at 11 00 A. M. arrive [illegible] 5 P. M., connecting with Co's boats fo[illegible] [illegible]et Sound.
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[illegible]tions Time 2½ Days
[illegible]rancisco $32 to Sacramento $30
[illegible]ions made at Ashland with stages of [illegible] Oregon and Idaho Stage Company
[illegible]ILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division
PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
ARRIVE.
[illegible] A. M. | Ashland [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. | Portland [illegible] P. M.
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ARRIVE.
4 00 P. M. Lebanon 1 20 P. M.
4 45 A. M. Portland 10 05 A. M.
Palace Sleeping Cars
[illegible] for Ashland [illegible]
[illegible] Ferry makes connection with all the [illegible] the East Side Div from foot of F St.
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PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
ARRIVE.
[illegible] A. M. | Corvallis [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. | Portland [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] with train of Oregon Pac [illegible]
Express Train.
ARRIVE.
4 50 P. M. McMinnville 8 00 P. M.
5 45 A. M. Portland [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] sale and baggage checked at company's office, cor Stark and Second streets. [illegible]ipal points in California can only be [illegible]gage checked at company's office, [illegible] and Front Sts. Portland Or.
[illegible] be received for shipment after five [illegible] either the East or West Side Division.
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[illegible] months 4 per cent.
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CORRESPONDENCE
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[illegible]GE BILLS drawn in sums to suit on [illegible] Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong [illegible]
[illegible] made on favorable terms at all [illegible]

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[illegible]land Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
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[illegible]ee Mortgage & Trust [illegible]stment Co., L'd.
[illegible]rized $5,000,000
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[illegible] Panmure street, Dundee Scotland.
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[illegible] Improved Farming Lands in Or[illegible] Washington Territory and on Improved [illegible] No commissions. Full in[illegible] [illegible] application to
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[illegible] Cashier
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[illegible] General Banking Business allows interest [illegible] deposits as follows
[illegible] certificates 4 per cent.
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[illegible], Dr. W. H. Saylor
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General Banking Business.
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[illegible]NGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANS[illegible] New York, Washington, Chicago, St. [illegible] Omaha, San Francisco and various [illegible] Washington, Idaho, Montana and [illegible]
[illegible] on London, Paris, Berlin, Frank[illegible]

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[illegible] National Bank.
General Banking Business.
[illegible] subject to check.
[illegible] on San Francisco and New York.
[illegible] on favorable terms.
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The Best Natural Lubricating Oil in the World.
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THIS OIL is entirely extracted from the livers of the black shark, and possessing LUBRICATING [illegible] qualities of the highest order. It has been used on all classes of machinery for the last [illegible] years in this State and has in every re[illegible] given the most complete satisfaction.
ITS REPUTATION
has been established entirely on its merits and [illegible] increases the more the Oil is used. It is not compound. It is simply a product from one [illegible] and thoroughly pure, possessing proper [illegible] which engineers and machinists will appre[illegible] after giving it the severest tests.
CAUTION.—Having come to our notice [illegible] unscrupulous Oil Dealers have been offer[illegible] inferior Oils at a much lower price than [illegible] Skidegate Oil, we warn the public that [illegible] shall prosecute any person or persons selling [illegible] same as Extra Skidegate Oil.
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A Morbid Appetite for Stimulants.
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WANTED—INFORMATION OF—OR THAT [illegible] to a knowledge of—the whereabouts of [illegible] POOL, and wife (Carolina Pool) formerly of [illegible] heirs to the estate of Frederick Krantz [illegible] at Lake District, V. I. Address GEORGE [illegible] Executor Estate of F. Krantz, Victoria, B. C.

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The surest tranquilizer of the nerves is a medicine which remedies their supersensitiveness by invigorating them. Over tension of the nerves always weakens them. What they need then is tonic, not a sedative. The latter is only useful when there is intense mental excitement and an imperative necessity exists for producing quiet of the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters restores tranquility of the nerves by endowing them with the vigor requisite to bear without being jarred or disturbed unhealthfully, the ordinary impressions produced through the media of sight, hearing and reflection. Nay, it does more than this—it enables them to sustain a degree of tension from mental application which they would be totally unable to endure without its assistance. Such at least is the irresistible conclusion to be drawn from the testimony of business and professional men, literateurs, clergymen and others who have tested the fortifying and reparative influence of this celebrated tonic and nervine.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,
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Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
[illegible]
TARRANT & CO New York. Sold [illegible]
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
MOST PERFECT MADE
[illegible] special regard to health [illegible] Ammonia, Lime or Alum
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
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POND'S EXTRACT
INVALUABLE FOR
BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET,
THE WONDER OF HEALING!
For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.
For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.
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IT IS UNSAFE TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE GENUINE WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. Used Externally and Internally.
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"Alterative, Aperient, and Diuretic."
Therapeutic Gazette, Phila.
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"I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. The Stone or Chalk Deposits [illegible] The LONGER it is taken, the SMALLER is the quantity [illegible] [illegible]."
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WASHINGTON.

The President will Veto the River and Harbor Bill.

SENATOR LOGAN WAXES WROTH.

He Reads a Lecture to Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette—The Latter's Reply in his Paper

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The house still insists upon the consideration of the river and harbor bill, but it is merely a waste of time. The president has notified one of his intimate friends on the democratic side that he intends to veto the bill. "If you have any consideration for me," said the president the other day, "keep the bill away from the White house. I am determined to veto it, and I ask you to keep it in the capitol if possible." It is thought that before long some plan will be devised to get rid of the bill without passing it.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Morrison's concurrent resolution reported from the ways and means committee providing for the adjournment of congress July 28 passed by a vote of 14[illegible] to 3[illegible].

TO REPEAL THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Senator Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, to-day reported favorably a bill to repeal the tenure of office act. The repeal is not, however, to affect any officer heretofore suspended under the provisions of said sections or any resignation or nomination or appointment heretofore made by virtue of the provisions thereof.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR PETITIONS.

Van Wyck in presenting another batch of Knights of Labor petitions in favor of land bills and the Oklahoma bill, read a letter from Joseph Beaumont, chairman of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, by whom these petitions have been sent to so many senators, stating, in response to Senator Vest's remark yesterday, that these petitions were genuine and were sent to him either directly or by the authority of persons purporting to have signed them, and further, that they were expressly authorized and sanctioned by the grand general executive board of the order in the United States.

SENATOR PAYNE'S ELECTION.

The senate then at noon proceeded to the consideration of the report on matters concerning the election of Senator Payne, and was addressed by Mr Pugh in advocacy of the position taken by himself, Mr. Saulsbury, Mr Vance and Mr Eustis to the effect that there had been no belief or suspicion on the part of any member of the committee to the effect that Mr Payne was connected in the remotest degree, by act or knowledge, with anything wrong, criminal or immoral in his election, and that no further investigation of charges should be made. Hoar addressed the senate in support of the views of himself and Frye, recommending an investigation of the charges. Such investigation, he argued, was due to Senator Payne, because it could only make it appear that the suspicion which all the senators were so eager to remove did not rest upon him personally, and ought not to rest on friends nearest him or upon the state that had so honored him. The question before the senate was not how a case should be decided, but only whether an inquiry should be instituted. One thing he supposed would be conceded by everybody and that was that power, whoever it be which should make this inquiry, must be one that would compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses and that had jurisdiction to hear and decide the case. After inquiry was made as to the source of the charges, all that the senate required was that the charge should come from individuals or from a body of sufficient weight to assure the senate that the charge was not made lightly or without reason.

LOGAN'S DEFENSE OF PAYNE.

Logan took the floor to reply to the argument of Mr Hoar and to sustain the views expressed in the report signed by himself and Messrs Teller and Evarts. He was as ready now as any senator, and ever had been, to expel members if he felt justified in so voting, but as in this case the senate was appealed to on garbled statements, on garbled extracts or provisions of testimony, to do injustice to a man or to his reputation, he (Mr Logan) was not the man to do it. There were many considerations in this matter. While he might be appealed to on one side for the benefit of his party associates to do an act which in his judgment was not warranted by the law or the facts, he was appealed to on the other hand by the knowledge which he had of the honored age, of the honesty of purpose and of the fair character of the man attacked. I have been threatened and warned, but I would rather be right than have all the offices or compliments that could be bestowed upon me. [Applause.] There is not an office in the country that would make me do wrong to any man in the senate for political purposes. I am the wrong man to be used for any such purpose. What is there in this case that should cause such excitement and cause such charges to be made against a senator. I have never been very much alarmed by attacks made upon me. I have had quite a number of such attacks made, and care very little for them, but in order to show the intense feeling against certain individuals I propose to read what has been said about republican senators by persons who claim to be of that party. This does not seem to be an investigation of the senator from Ohio so much as it is an attack upon republican senators. The first thing that was said after this decision was arrived at by the committee was a telegram to various newspapers all over the country that Logan had requested the committee to keep the vote secret. This went to a certain character of papers in this country. What was that said by me? There is not a man on the face of the earth who ever heard me request secrecy in relation to any act of public character that I ever performed. The members of the committee know that that was a lie, and the chairman of the committee telegraphed through the associated press that there was no foundation at all for the statement. I would like to know why that statement was made. Why should I be singled out over other senators and have the suspicion upon me? It was done just as many things have been done since then. It seems to be thought that now is the time to kill off republicans. God knows that I am too small a person for them to commence shooting at first. Why should I be killed off. I am not in the way of anybody. I am not a candidate in Ohio for any office and I do not want to be a candidate for any office. Why is it that they so persistently attack one day Logan, the next day Evarts, and the next day, after killing off these two men, they say now is the time for our [illegible]. It seems sir that this is a part of a plan. The last part of the play is for the purpose of destroying, if possible, the republicans in the senate chamber, instead of ousting the senator from Ohio. Well, that's all right. I am ready to be destroyed. I am not helping anybody. It will not hurt anybody to kill me off but the slightest. I have been killed off half a dozen times and they may kill me again. It will not hurt me, and if it be a pleasure to other people let them have their fun.

ATTACK OF THE "COMMERCIAL GAZETTE."

Referring to the attacks made upon him by the Commercial Gazette, Logan said: "The Commercial Gazette is a very influential paper, a very powerful paper. Nobody disputes that. It is owned and edited and has been for a long time by a man named Halstead. In the days of Abraham Lincoln Halstead thought that Lincoln [illegible] something like that. That was the [illegible]. I want to [illegible]. In [illegible] Halstead thought that Grant was a drunken old loafer who ought to be kicked out of [illegible]. That was the compliment to Grant. I came to the senate here most accidentally and the first thing I knew when I got here I picked up the Cincinnati Commercial one day and found five columns of that paper charging my friend from Ohio, who now sits so honorably and faithfully over this body with all sorts of things. The next thing that I found in the Cincinnati Commercial was that James G. Blaine was a scoundrel and thief and villain, who should be executed at the nearest lamp post. I did not believe it about Blaine. I did not about Sherman. I did not believe it about Grant, and I did not believe it about Lincoln. I did not think that I was a big enough fellow ever to be attacked by the Cincinnati Commercial, and I never dreamed of such a thing, but the other day I picked it up and to my utter astonishment found my name mentioned in it in a complimentary way, in connection with the names of two other senators, who are greater men than myself."

Logan here quoted from the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* an article against himself and Senators Evarts and Teller, and speaking of Evarts as a representative of coal oil in the senate, and that as to Teller he wasn't worth talking about. "The presidential boom," the next article continued, "of two distinguished republican United States senators can now be tenderly laid away to eternal rest." "That," said Logan, addressing Evarts, "means yourself and the senator from Ohio, Sherman. [Laughter.] It cannot allude to anybody else. There is nobody else that is spoken of in that article who is an aspirant for an office of that kind. [Laughter.]"

HALSTEAD'S HATRED OF BLAINE.

Logan said his colleague on the presidential ticket had been the subject of that paper's fulmination every morning, as though Blaine had been a criminal and had been convicted of every crime in the decalogue. How was it now? Now eulogy was the order of the day in that paper. He was glad of it. He was glad that they had come to the conclusion that they were wrong and were now willing to do justice to Blaine. But it only proved that if three republican senators had submitted to dictation they would have received the eulogy of this gentleman, Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati. About the time James A. Garfield, now dead and mourned by the country, was talked of around Chicago this man Halstead was going around the hotels and other places peddling his [illegible].

In conclusion Logan said he had been actuated in this matter by an impulse, not by being aggrieved, not by attacks, but by a calm and deliberate examination of the testimony and of the law in the case. He had done his duty and would stand by it, for his action was right and just and proper. [Applause on the floor and in the gallery.]

Teller said he was not on trial, he had no defense to make, neither to the people of Ohio nor to any other state committee. He had kept steadily and truthfully in the line of precedents. There was not a single ruling of the bench that would justify the position taken by the minority.

Teller was proceeding to analyze the testimony in the case but gave way to a motion to adjourn, holding the floor to conclude his remarks to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The house went into committee of the whole on the senate amendments to the river and harbor bill. The senate bill was read at length, together with an amendment reported by the committee on commerce, which is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the house bill. After a short debate the house took a recess till 8 o'clock, an evening session to be devoted to original debate on the inter state commerce bill.

The house at the evening session debated the inter state commerce bill till 11 o'clock and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE COMING SOLICITOR GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Some persons in Washington are strongly inclined to believe that John Goode's successor as solicitor general will be M. V. Montgomery, the present commissioner of patents, and that his name will be sent to the senate this week. It is known that Commissioner Montgomery enjoys the president's confidence in a marked degree. He is a frequent visitor at the White House and his official duties as commissioner of patents are not of a nature to require much personal intercourse with the executive.

WATTS NOT PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President Cleveland to-day denied that he had pardoned [illegible] Watts, of the Gatherer. He said the pardon had been made out but he would not sign it, owing to protests received from California, and Watts will have to serve out his sentence in the penitentiary.

THE PRESIDENT GOES TO ALBANY.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and private secretary Lamont, left Washington this afternoon for Albany.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

HALSTEAD'S REPLY TO LOGAN.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The *Commercial Gazette*, in an editorial to-morrow, will say: "Logan's speech in the senate yesterday will surprise all but his old friends. Those of us who know him long and have been anxious for his sake many times knew what was likely to happen if he should attempt to address the senate as a senator and a gentleman. The consciousness of being a candidate for the presidency has influenced Logan, and has caused an excess of emotion and may impair his reserve forces." The editorial further says: "The *Commercial* gave Logan the first political boom he got by reporting his Carbondale speech, and at the wars it defended him from the charges made by confederates."

Referring to the reviving of the Chase letter in the senate, the editorial says: "The writer of that letter does not plead youth nor ignorance in its production, but it was not so many years before its date as Logan is older than the writer, that the scintillating liberality of the statesman of Illinois flashed in defense of the fugitive slave law and in declaration of personal willingness to aid in the enforcement of its provisions." The editorial is signed "M. H."

THE NEW TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes a full account of the new treaty with England signed by Minister Phelps and Earl Rosebery June 5. The principal feature is the amendment to article 10 of the treaty of 1842. The provisions of article 10 of said treaty "will be and are hereby extended so as to apply to and comprehend the following additional crimes not mentioned in said article, namely, manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement, or larceny [illegible] and upwards, malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime, according to the laws of both of the high contracting parties."

NEW YORK HOP CROP.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: Advices at hand from the hop growing sections of this state are the worst received. The probabilities, in the estimation of local merchants, are decidedly against more than one third of last year's yield. Sales have not been made at above 25 cents in this market, but 30 and 31 cents was paid in the interior. The first bale of new state hops was received from Cooperstown yesterday. This is considered unusually early. Reports from the interior are still very discouraging, some authorities estimating there will not be more than a two thirds crop.

RAIN IN KANSAS HELPS THE CROPS.

GARDEN CITY, Kas, July 21.—Heavy rains fell during last night and this morning. The country in places is flooded and a few bridges have been washed away, but crops have not been damaged to any great extent. The rain has been general all over this part of the state and is sufficient to insure the crops. Corn looks well and wheat and oats are more than an average crop.

NORTH AMERICAN SAENGERBUND FEST.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Delightful weather marks the opening day of the twenty fourth fest of the North American Saengerbund. The city is full of singers and trains are arriving hourly with large additions. The city is profusely decorated.

VERMONT PROHIBITIONISTS.

BURLINGTON, Vt, July 21.—The prohibitionist state convention to-day put in nomination a full ticket with Prof H. M. Seely at the head for governor.

[illegible]

ASKING EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

LIMA, July 21.—At a meeting held here it was resolved to petition the government to expel the Jesuits from the country. The feeling against this class is daily becoming more intense. *El Comercio* recommended that the government take the matter in hand and treat it in a spirit of moderation and justice.

Remarkable Escape.
John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine.

THE ANARCHISTS.

A Dynamite Thrower Tells How the Bombs Were Made.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE PLOT

The Wife of a Conspirator who Wanted to Throw Out the Gang—She was a Socialist

CHICAGO, July 21.—Upon the opening of the court in the anarchists trial Wm Seliger, who is regarded as the principal witness for the state, was placed on the stand. He testified that he lived in Sedgwick, and Lingg, one of the defendants, had boarded with him. The Monday night before the massacre witness attended a meeting of the carpenters union at Zepf's hall. Twenty copies of the revenge circular were distributed. Tuesday at Lingg's request, the witness worked all the morning with Lingg and three other men, making bombs. They made about forty or fifty of them. Lingg urged them to work diligently and said the bombs would be taken away that day. Lingg told him every workingman should have dynamite and know how to use it. There was going to be an "agitation," and all workingmen ought to learn the use of dynamite. He said the bombs they were making would be good "fodder" for the capitalists and the police. The bombs were to be used that night, Lingg said. When the bombs were finished they carried them to Neff's hall, where they were distributed.

THE PRECONCEIVED PLOT.

From Neff's hall witness and Lingg went over to the Larrabee street police station. There was to be a disturbance made on the north side that was arranged previously. Another disturbance was to be made on the west side and one more on the north side to prevent the police massing at any one point.

"Tell what conversation you had with Lingg that night when you left Neff's hall."

"He said a disturbance ought to be made everywhere on the north side to prevent the police from going over to the west side."

"What did Lingg say on going over to the Larrabee street station?"

"He said it would be a beautiful thing to throw a couple of bombs into the police station. Two officers were sitting in front of the station. Lingg said they could not do much, that if the others ran out we could shoot them down. Then the patrol wagon came up. Lingg said that he was going to throw the bomb; that was the best opportunity. I said that it was not a good time, that it would be without effect. Then he became wild and excited. He wanted me to give him some fire. I was smoking a cigar and went into a hall and struck a match as if I was going to give it to him. The patrol wagon was coming by. It passed us before he got the match, when he wanted to follow the wagon. He thought there was trouble on the west side and wanted to go where it was. I persuaded him to go home. We got to the house about [illegible] o'clock. He asked me if I had seen the notice in the paper that armed men were going to hold a meeting on the west side. I said no. He showed me the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and showed me the word 'Ruhe' and said that meant there was to be a meeting on the west side; that everything was to be turned upside down and that there was to be trouble."

The witness then gave in detail their movements that night, and the inside history of the anarchist riot. He was closely examined but his testimony was unshaken.

THE SQUIRMING OF THE DEFENSE.

No single dull moment elapsed during the afternoon. The jury, lawyers, judge and spectators were kept fixedly without the slightest relaxation at the same high tension to which they were raised when the day's exciting developments began. In the early morning hours, a determined attempt was made by the defense to show that the bombs manufactured on the afternoon of the day on which the massacre occurred had no necessary connection with the riot in the Haymarket. The witness was taken up and made answers more or less satisfactory to the defense till the court decided that the attempt had proceeded far enough. A new line of queries was quickly substituted by Foster, the object being to impeach the credibility of Seliger and place him in as odious a light as possible before the jury. He was partly successful, though without affecting the weight of his testimony materially. Seliger told how upon being liberated by Capt. Schaack, he and his wife went home together. Solomon, one of the attorneys for the defense, soon called upon him. Solomon endeavored to induce him not to testify against the defendants and to tell Capt. Schaack that his previous statements could not be substantiated in court.

MRS. SELIGER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs Seliger was then placed upon the witness stand and gave her testimony in a thin, treble voice. She was very nervous and at times embarrassed, but displayed none of the cravenness that characterized her husband on the stand. "Lingg," she said, "came to board with them two weeks before Christmas."

"Did you ever see any bombs in your house?" asked the state's attorney.

"Shortly before May I saw some as Lingg was about to hide them. There were about half a dozen lying in his bed which he wanted to hide, both long ones and round ones. Gas pipes and shells were there."

She had no talk with him then about the bombs. After Lingg had left the house she did not see any more of them. On the night of the riot she had heard people say that a bomb had fallen at the Haymarket. That day there were several men in the house, six or eight, perhaps still more. Among them were Huebner, Hermann, Thielen, Lingg and her husband. They were in the house until toward evening, coming and going all day. The men were working upon the bombs. She did not pay particular attention but remembered that Hermann was filing.

Said Mrs Seliger: "I was in the kitchen. When supper was ready I went in where the men were at work. I was so mad that I could throw them all out."

"Are you a socialist, Mrs Seliger?" interjected the state's attorney.

"No," snapped the witness. "They are always scolding me. I frequently saw Lingg melting lead right on my cooking stove. Twice Hermann was with him, and once Thielen and my husband."

Lingg would say to me: "Don't act so foolishly standing there; you might be doing something." Witness saw Lingg the day after the bomb was thrown. He was at home in the forenoon.

"Have you ever seen this instrument?" said Grinnell, exhibiting an iron spool into which the dynamite shell was fitted.

"Yes," was the reply. "Lingg was also casting with that."

Mrs Seliger was cross examined for the defense by Foster, who began with a bland smile, saying: "You have been locked up on account of this bomb business, I believe, Mrs Seliger?"

"Yes, I have been locked up on account of that man Lingg," answered the witness abruptly.

The lawyer was a little staggered, but recovered himself quickly, and endeavored to show that the witness was actuated by spite against Lingg. Other questions were directed to ascertain whether the Seligers were in receipt of money from the police. The fact was brought out that since the riot Capt Schaack had paid her rent and given her money enough to scantily live.

"How old is your husband, Mrs Seliger?" casually asked Foster.

"Thirty one."

"How old are you?"

The little woman winced, then flushed to the roots of her hair, and said, "I am forty."

Before Mrs Seliger recovered from her confusion the attorney proposed the following: "Immediately after the riot, did not you and Mrs. Thiele agree that you should raise a purse of money for Lingg, send him out of the country, and then lay the whole bomb making scheme on him?"

Witness denied having ever talked of such a proposition. She had a conversation with Mrs. Thiele at the time referred to, but nothing of the kind alleged was mentioned.

The hour to adjourn had arrived, and the long session ended by the state's attorney handing to the jury for inspection an article which several of them had desired particularly to see. It was a murderous dirk, fashioned from a file, and taken from Fischer the day after the slaughter of the police at Haymarket.

Scrofula, boils, pimples and all humors are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial now.

WYOMING'S GOVERNOR.

Ex Delegate Post Strongly Urged for the Position by the Cheyenne "Leader"

CHEYENNE, July 21.—Much interest is manifested in Wyoming territory regarding the change which is anticipated soon to take place in the gubernatorial office. There are several prominent candidates in the field, all of whom are residents of Wyoming. They are ex Delegate Post and Capt Baxter, of Cheyenne, Holliday, of Laramie, and Beck, of Johnson county, the latter being a son of United States Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and now on his way to Washington to press his claims. The *Leader*, the oldest democratic paper in the territory, will to-morrow say editorially on this subject: "When the president comes to appoint a governor for Wyoming he need be at no loss whom to select, whether he consider the point of qualification or consult the wishes of the people. While there is nothing to be urged either personally or politically against any of the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the position, it is no disparagement to the best of them to say that his recommendations are not worthy of comparison with those of Morton E. Post. No man of either party is more widely known throughout the territory, or more highly esteemed. He has been twice elected to congress. He served with ability and zeal and declined the unanimous nomination of his party for another term. If the governorship were elective no other democrat would even be thought of for the place, and political opposition itself would almost be only a matter of form. Mr Post is universally popular, and has won the confidence of all. He is conversant with the wants of the territory, and familiar with the peculiar conditions of every part of it, besides possessing in no slight degree the essential requisites for the qualification acceptably and impartially to discharge the functions and perform the duties of the office. The democratic press of the territory, without an exception, have favored his appointment and with one exception does so still. We have never advocated any other candidate, but have clearly pronounced for Post upon every fit occasion. Upon one point all must agree. It is important that Wyoming should have a governor whose personal relations with the people would increase his influence and help him in the discharge of his duty and the maintenance of the dignity of his office; one who would be at once a patriot, a democrat and a man of business. Mr Post is just such a man, and his appointment would be hailed with delight by his own party and received with satisfaction by the people, while it would tend to strengthen the cause of good government and promote the lasting welfare of the future state."

CARING FOR THE INSANE.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections Discuss the Means to be Used.

ST PAUL, July 21.—This is the last day's session of the national conference of charities and corrections. After the usual opening exercises Mrs Clara Bewick Colby, of Beatrice, Nebraska, read a report upon the causes of insanity. Overwork and monotonous life among the rural districts is given as one of the causes. An institution started by a woman and run by her in Omaha for the cure of the insane is in a prosperous condition.

Mrs Helen M. Woods, of Illinois, offered a resolution making the age of consent in female children 18 years and calling on the legislature to incorporate it in a law, which was referred to the business committee.

Dr O. W. Archibald, of Dakota, read a report from that territory. He is superintendent of the North Dakota hospital for the insane. He said the general policy of the institution was to treat inmates as human beings, and not as criminals. Discussion as to the place for holding the next conference followed, and after a lively discussion Omaha was chosen.

A. O. Wright, of Madison, Wis, read a paper on construction and management of small asylums for chronic insane. He discussed the plans followed in the erection of buildings and hospitals separate for the sexes.

R. G. Richardson, superintendent of the insane asylum at Athens, Ohio, read a paper on "Functional insanity."

In the afternoon the committee on organization reported the following officers and committees for the ensuing year, adopted: President, Hon H. A. Giles, Wisconsin; vice-presidents, Rt. Rev Geo D. Gillespie, Rev A. G. Byers of Ohio, Rev S. H. Sonneschien of Missouri; secretaries, Rev H. H. Hart of Minnesota, O. C. McCulloch of Indiana, Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoor of Nebraska.

Ex President R. B. Hayes said that while the conference had no formal creed, its members had substantially agreed upon a number of points. They all agreed that state boards of charity ought to exist in every state and territory, that there should be some women on such a board, that the members should serve without pay and have neither patronage nor executive power, and that the existing county jail is an abomination, which ought to be changed or abolished altogether.

Other brief speeches were made and the conference adjourned *sine die*, with singing "My Country 'tis of Thee" and a benediction by Bishop Whipple. In all there have been 472 delegates in attendance.

RAILROAD NOTES.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The bondholders committee of the Mexican National railway to-day issued their plan of reorganization. It provides for the issue of $1[illegible] prior liens at 5 per cent, the proceeds of which are to be used in acquiring equipment, paying floating debts and completing the international line. The present first mortgage bondholders will receive for each $1000 bond one $500 bond payable if earned, with cumulative interest at 6 per cent, and one $500 bond non-cumulative. The committee shall have power to make a constitution for any company that may be formed and issue stock or junior securities as they see fit. The committee state that they have not been able to arrive at any agreement with Matthewson & Co of London, who purchased a million of first mortgage bonds dated July 1 18[illegible]. Should Matthewson's plan not receive the assent of a majority of the bondholders within a reasonable time the securities will be returned.

THE UNION PACIFIC FAST EXPRESS.

OMAHA, July 21.—The first authentic particulars of the limited express between here and San Francisco have been given out by General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific, who says that the first train will be started on August 1, and will make the through run between Omaha and San Francisco in seventy two hours, as against ninety six at the present time. Leaving here at 10:10 A. M., it will reach Ogden at 9:[illegible] the next day, and arrive at San Francisco about 11 o'clock on the third day. The east bound limited express will leave San Francisco at 9 P. M. and reach Omaha at 8:25 P. M. on the third day.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

[illegible] CHEATING HIS STEPDAUGHTER.

WICHITA, Kan, July 21.—The arrest of Walter Drew for [illegible] the cars at Sedalia [illegible], [illegible] peculiar interest in the statement of Detective [illegible] of the Missouri Pacific detective [illegible] to be true. He said substantially: "This [illegible] and [illegible] Irons are conspirators to defraud the latter's stepdaughter Alice out of her property. The death of her mother left the girl an heiress to two valuable lots in Rosedale, Kansas. Failing in several attempts to get the property, Irons had Drew represent him in a court as Alice's husband. The property was [illegible], but before the deed could receive Drew's signature, it was intercepted. These facts I can prove and the conspirators will answer to them in court." Drew, when interviewed in his cell, denied the charge, and says he has known Irons only two weeks.

MURDERED BY HORSE THIEVES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, July 21.—James C. Cox and Frederick [illegible], living in Montgomery county, were shot and killed by horse thieves Monday night, who were in the act of stealing the former's horses. The thieves, seven in number, escaped and are still at large. A posse is in pursuit.

FIRES.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME DESTROYED.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—The main building of the state soldiers' orphans' home at Knightstown was destroyed by fire this afternoon. No loss of life or injury to person occurred. The loss is about $90,000, on which there is $25,000 insurance.

PACIFIC COAST.

Westport, Oregon, Visited by a Disastrous Fire.

LOSS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A New Postal Division to be Formed of Oregon and the Territories. The Outlook for Hop Growers

WESTPORT, July 21.—The Westport mills, with lumber thereon, the sheds, with contents of dressed lumber and shingles, the cookhouse and six small buildings for workmen were totally destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning. The watchman smelt smoke, but could not find the fire. He thought it must come from the steamer that lay alongside. While looking he saw the flames and immediately gave the alarm. The fire spread too rapidly to be checked, and the steamer Westport, alongside the mills, was also burned and sunk. There was an insurance of $1500 on the sheds, none on the mill or lumber. The store was saved. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Yesterday's *Astorian* has the following concerning the fire:

The mill was comparatively new and was one of the best equipped on the river. In the shingle mill adjacent was some improved machinery and the whole plant was of the best.

The steamer Westport which has been lying idle for several months had been moored above the long chute, but steam had been got up last Monday, and she had been brought alongside the wharf. She quickly caught fire and about the time her upper works were totally consumed and the hull began to burn, the spring line parted and the burning boat swung around and sunk close to the dock. It is thought she will be a total loss. The owners had refused $5000 for her a short time ago.

The steamer Sam, which was lying above the Westport, had a close call. There was but ten pounds of steam marked by the gauge, but the crew were successful in getting her away, she escaping with a slight scorching.

The store was not burned but from the store up there is nothing left that the fire could reach. The property destroyed was owned by the Westport mill company, composed of D. West, J. West, Jr, R. Tompkins and F. L. Lovell. The mill was valued at $42,000, the boat at $6000, the lumber at $5000 and the remainder about $2000, making a total of $55,000, on which there was no insurance.

CALIFORNIA.

NEW POSTAL DIVISION CONTEMPLATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Chief Inspector West, of the postoffice department, now in this city, says: "The Pacific division embracing California, Arizona, Oregon and Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Utah territories, is the largest in the department, and the force is inadequate to attend to all the business which comes up in smaller offices. I intend to look into the question of dividing the division by forming Oregon and Washington, Idaho and Montana territories into a separate division, with a head office at Portland, leaving this state, Arizona, Nevada and Utah to form another division, with headquarters in this city. At present I cannot say anything definite in regard to this matter until I return from my trip north, except that it is contemplated."

LLOYD TEVIS FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A dispatch from Washington states that the California delegation to congress has been urged to press the appointment of Lloyd Tevis, of this city, to succeed Secretary of Treasury Manning in event of the latter's resigning.

HEARST A CANDIDATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A special dispatch from Washington states that Senator Hearst has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for U. S. senator for the regular term, beginning March 4th, 1887.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Cleared British steamer Wellington and steamer Empire for Nanaimo.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE HOP CROP.

PUYALLUP, July 21.—Private dispatches just received here report that the great impending failure of the hop crop in New York state is an accomplished fact and that large areas of the hop fields have gone black and entirely beyond recovery. Prices are advancing rapidly, and if the least mishap befalls the English crop prices will go up with a bound. It is now known that there will not be enough hops raised in the United States to supply the demand and that importations from Europe must follow.

ENGLAND.

THE CRAWFORD DILKE SCANDAL.

LONDON, July 21.—Mrs. Crawford resumed her testimony to-day in the Crawford divorce case. She said that Sir Charles Dilke declared that Mrs Rogerson, at whose house he used to meet the witness, was his mistress. Mrs Crawford asserted that she believed it was Mrs. Rogerson who wrote the anonymous letters accusing witness of adultery with Captain Forster and that her object was to screen Dilke. Mrs Ashton Dilke, sister of Mrs Crawford and sister in law of Sir Charles, testified that Sir Charles, after Mrs Crawford had made her confession, suggested a quiet separation between her and her husband and offered to contribute to Mrs Crawford's income. A number of servants testified that ladies secretly visited Sir Charles Dilke and that he made regular assignations at the Warren street house.

While Mrs. Crawford was testifying under cross examination, Capt. Foster entered the court room, and was seen by her. She became less confident in her manner, and her replies were often made in a stammering way and after long pauses. She said among other things, that Sir Charles told her he had four mistresses.

[illegible] THREATENS RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The *Star's* London special says: The *Standard* to-day has an alarmist article on the Afghan question. Russia is warmly denounced in connection with the boundary commission and the recent events in Central Asia. Russia is plainly warned that the policy of her majesty's government will be very different to that of Gladstone's ministry with respect to the Russian project of aggrandizement in the far East. The article bearing as it does indications of having been inspired from high sources has attracted much attention in diplomatic circles. This early reminder of the threatening situation of foreign politics and of the advent of tories to power has had a marked effect in modifying the views of the liberal [illegible] previously favoring a tory alliance.

THE QUEEN RECEIVES THE RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, July 21.—Gladstone, at [illegible] o'clock this afternoon, received from the queen her acceptance of the resignation of himself and his ministers. The Marquis of Salisbury left Dieppe to-day for London.

LONDON, July 21.—Gladstone, as soon as his messenger returned from Osborne with the queen's acceptance of the resignation of the ministry, notified his colleagues. Gladstone will [illegible] proceed to Osborne [illegible] formally to surrender to the queen the seals of office until her majesty shall have appointed his successor. It is [illegible] announced that the queen will summon Salisbury to form a new ministry. Salisbury is due here to-morrow.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, July 21.—In the chess tournament yesterday Lipschutz beat Burn, Zukertort beat Schallopp, Hanham beat Mortimer and Bird beat Pollock. Gunsberg and Mason and Mackenzie and Blackburne played drawn games.

FRANCE.

ROYALIST RIOTERS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, July 21.—The royalist rioting at Marseilles continued yesterday and last night. The military at midnight charged the mob, capturing 200 rioters and turning them over to the custody of the police.

Out of the Fight.
War among the cheap and poor shoes.—Hanan's celebrated make (for men's wear) is not affected by this struggle, as the quality and workmanship are far above any cheap product. To have a fine article get Hanan's. Eggert, Young & Co special agents for Portland.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON

SALEM

Hon G W Webb, of Pendleton, state treasurer elect, is in the city

George A Brodie, of Portland, is in the city, attending to legal business

Mrs Charles Smith returned last evening from a visit to friends in East Portland

W C Christopher, of Portland, accompanied by his wife is at the Chemeketa hotel.

W J Van Schuyver, of Portland is making the Chemeketa hotel his headquarters for a few days.

Miss Parmenter came up last evening from Portland, where she has been staying for several weeks

George Thomas, day chief of the Portland W U Telegraph office is spending a few days here before going to Yaquina bay

Mrs D J Fry Miss Rena Guthrie, of Walla Walla, guest of Mrs Harbord e and the Misses Lizzie and Nellie Riely start to-day for Yaquina.

Statesman Yesterday morning, Mrs. Chequin, who resides near Turner in this county, called at the office of Coroner Warinner, to make inquiries regarding the body that was found on S P Farrens's place on Howell Prairie, on the 19th of June On the 19th day of July, 1885, Mrs Chequin's husband left his home near Turner on horseback, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him From the description of the body found Mrs Chequin believes it to be that of her husband and that he was the victim of foul play She wishes the Marion county grand jury to investigate the matter

YAMHILL COUNTY

A new M E church is to be built on the Hemstock farm, southwest of this city

E N Ford took off the first joint of his forefinger on the right hand in a thresher last week

Hon W D Fenton will return to Yamhill county to live on account of ill health in Portland

Horses have been badly troubled with sickness in the north part of the county Several have died in the vicinity of North Yamhill

A party from Marion county en route to the coast stopped to noon on the banks of the North Yamhill, near Carlton, last Saturday, when one of them, a Mr Hoover went into the water to bathe and was drowned The body was recovered, but not in time to save life.

McMinnville *Telephone* There is now talk of adding another day to the Yamhill county fair, making four days in all This fourth day will be given to baseball, firemen's contests, etc. As we understand it, it will not belong to the fair proper but will be gotten up by outsiders, who will furnish the funds for premiums and other necessary expense, charging a small entrance fee to those who wish to attend

CROOK COUNTY

Review Upper Ochoco, the garden spot of Crook county will not harvest nearly so much wheat this year as usual and this, taken with the fact that grain is short all over the country, will give flour a rising tendency

C S. Pringle says the crop on his place this year is almost a failure Usually Mr Pringle raises from two to three thousand bushels of grain, but his farm is principally high land and is not overly productive of a dry season.

On Thursday W T Casey returned from The Dalles, where he had been to look after the sale of his wool. He has 11,000 pounds, for which he wants 20 cents per pound. Not having been offered that price, he returned without making a sale

Mrs Beemer of Prineville has demonstrated that there is one right women are entitled to—the right to succeed By hard labor she has proven the bench land north of town, which a few years ago was considered worthless, will produce good grain She has about 1 0 acres of fine grain on the bench, which is now being harvested.

UMATILLA COUNTY

The incendiary has been at work in Milton An attempt was made last week to set fire to a millinery store there

When a prominent Portland lawyer is taken for a tramp stealing onions things are coming to a pretty pass Such an accident occurred in Pendleton Sunday

The 1250 head of cattle attached by the sheriff for French & Co, of The Dalles have been released and are now on their way East. About $8000 were at stake in the matter

East Oregonian Elmer Shull 11 year old son of Leonard Shull, who lives on the Snow place, near Nolin was bitten by a five-foot rattlesnake with five rattles on Monday of last week The snake jumped across the road in making the attack and fastened his poisonous fangs in the boy's overalls, which no doubt was the salvation of his life The flesh was bruised considerably by the blow from the head of the snake, but neither the teeth nor the poison entered the skin Of course the boy took a little "snake bite" after the snake was killed and his rattles preserved, and is getting along nicely at the present writing

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

PORT TOWNSEND

Friday evening, when off Tobey Island, Neah bay, George Mardin a seaman on board the tug Mogul, fell overboard and was drowned Mardin was 22 years of age and a native of Stockton, Maine Every endeavor was made to save the man, but of no avail His brother is first officer of the Mogul, and witnessed the sad affair They recovered his cap and that was all

Monday as Trenholm's steam pile driver was being used on the new wharf foundation in front of the sea wall an explosion occurred which nearly resulted fatally to those near by The boiler blew up, tearing away the roof of the housing over the machinery and wrecking things generally George Trenholm, who was working at the engine, was blown some distance in the water, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. No others were hurt. The accident occurred by a defective pump

Argus Mark Tan Sui, a Chinese missionary converted and partially educated by the M. E. church, has opened a school among his countrymen in Port Townsend He already has about twenty pupils. He intends to teach through the summer months and then attend school himself in winter He is unusually intelligent, has renounced all connection with the flowery kingdom and paganism, and has very good command of the English language. He is an earnest Christian young man and is enthusiastically devoted to the civilization of his race

KITTITAS COUNTY

The Big Bend trade has been diverted mainly to Spokane Falls from Ellensburg by the enterprising merchants of the former place.

The mail is now carried by J. T. Brown between Ellensburgh and Yakima. Brown is the new contractor It is still carried by stage

Judge J R Lewis was here last week arranging to reopen the bank in Ellensburgh as soon as the county lease of bank building expires

Philip Miller, of Wenatchee, was over this week He informs us that he will have [illegible] 600 bushels of peaches this season The most of his peaches ripen late. It will be some time before his peaches will be ready for market.

There were seven patients in the hospital last week at the tunnel. The hospital is a [illegible], a mile below the tunnel. It is a fine location, has a cold [illegible] and the benefit of a [illegible] mountain stream in close proximity to it. There was one patient in the lower hospital at the Burr bridge, until a few days ago when he was moved to the upper one to get him into more comfortable quarters. The [illegible] in this region [illegible] the bridge

WALLA WALLA

The examination of Brown and Gallagher for complicity in the escape of Rose and Webb is being heard before Justice Gregory

Mrs John Pfeever was thrown out of a road cart by the horse running away sustaining severe, though not dangerous bruises

Journal Shoemaker Hans Boomer, sleeping in a back yard across the alley from his [illegible] cabinet shop awoke and saw a bright light in the building at 10:40 Monday night. He ran around to Main street and gave an alarm of fire Frank McAuliff who was at Main and Fourth streets, was first in the shop and managed to stamp out the blaze in short order. The engines were quickly on the scene and threw water on the remaining coals This was the third apparently incendiary fire within two days

[illegible] COUNTY

[illegible] The rains came too late to save all the wheat crop but it must not be understood that the failure is complete A large part of the grain at a distance from the mountains being very short, has been cut for hay There remains however [illegible] that the recent rains will bring out to make a respectable surplus

IDAHO

The rabbit [illegible] for the past six months [illegible]

The Scott [illegible] last Friday night. Loss [illegible] insurance $2000

MINING NEWS

Eastern Oregon Mines

La Grande *Gazette* It is reported that a rich strike has been made on the Silver King mine in the Granite creek mining district by William Kinsey and others. They have sunk a shaft on the ledge and experts pronounce the prospects as being equal if not better than anything yet discovered in Eastern Oregon There are a large number of prospectors in that vicinity, and the general opinion seems to be that the mines will prove better than those of Pine creek There is considerable excitement about the mines, and men are going there every day There have been many claims taken up there this summer, and the strike will probably cause a big rush

Southern Oregon Mines

Miners are still prospecting for new placer claims in Josephine county

Piping has ceased for the season at the McCall & Anderson hydraulic mines north of Ashland

Some eight or ten new locations of quartz claims have been made within the past week in the Wagner creek district.

Messrs Smith, Hawkins, Barnes and H. C Dollarhide are working a new placer claim on Beaver creek with excellent prospects of good returns

Messrs Anderson & Roper have men at work running a tunnel and sinking a shaft to prospect the ledge discovered by Mr Anderson recently, just above his placer mines

The owners of the 'Hope' ledge in the Wagner creek district have had applications for the privilege of putting up a mill at their ledge from two different parties The "Hope" prospects are rich

The character of rock in the Pilgrim ledge of the Wagner Creek mining company is reported as showing constant improvement as the shaft goes down and this encouraging prospect has given a general stimulus to prospecting and mining work in the Wagner creek district

Messrs Lyttleton, Pennington, J H Russell and Eggleston are prospecting a quartz ledge at the head of Wild Cat gulch, about a mile north west of Ashland They have taken out some good rock, but the ledge is narrow where they are at work now—only about four inches wide

A company composed of Wm Naucke, Wm Bybee, John Hall and A. Brown, has inaugurated a new enterprise and will engage in mining on Canyon creek on a large scale A ditch will be dug, hydraulic pipe and a giant purchased, and nothing left undone to make their diggings pay

C C Beekman is having his quartz mines on Jackson creek surveyed, and will probably have tunnels run and shafts sunk on them before long We believe that good ore exists there in paying quantities and hope to see the matter thoroughly tested soon. B. B Beekman and Frank Huffer are engaged in making the survey

B A. Knott, of Willow Springs district, whom we mentioned as having an offer of $1000 for his quartz ledge, has about 200 tons of the rock on the dump, which he will have worked by the Brown mill, near the Swinden ledge Mr Brown has made arrangements, it is said, to put up another five-stamp mill in the same neighborhood

RAILROAD NEWS

Correspondence Walla Walla *Journal* Walla Walla is looking for two more railroads in the near future—one from Pendleton and one from Eureka Flat. The prospective lease of the O R. & N to the Northern Pacific railroad may prevent their being built From present indications the road to Tacoma and Seattle will be built by the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific in conjunction, and the junction of the two at Wallula, with a bridge across at the old town upon the natural rock foundation If a draw bridge is to be put in, no other available place can be pointed out for a long distance from here Should this be done Wallula will be a place of some importance

The Washington and Idaho Railway company has been incorporated in Whitman county Capital stock, $1,000,000 The object is to build a line from Farmington to some point on the N P via lake Coeur d'Alene

THE CASCADE BRANCH

Kittitas *Localizer*

Mr Taylor, who has charge of the bridge work is pushing matters along as rapidly as possible

A daily train is running now. It leaves in the morning at 7 o'clock and is due to arrive at [illegible] in the afternoon

The tracklayers will begin operations about August 1 A large quantity of ties are already here, but only three carloads of steel are on hand More of the latter will arrive soon It is expected twelve miles of grade will be ready when tracklaying commences

It is almost certain that Ellensburg will be designated as a division point. It is located about midway between Pasco and Tacoma and has many advantages which make this thriving city especially desirable to the company It is not definitely settled when the erection of shops and roundhouse will be commenced

OREGON PACIFIC NOTES

The grade is to be finished from Corvallis to Albany within sixty days

A large warehouse is in contemplation in Benton county opposite Albany

The Oregon Pacific will soon have warehouses at Philomath and Harris's mill The one at Little Elk is about completed All these warehouses are 30x60 feet, sixteen feet high.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY

ORONDO, W T, July 11

Considering the unusually dry summer the Big Bend country is experiencing, the crops are better than could reasonably be expected. Any country is liable to experience a dry season occasionally, and Douglas county must not expect to be an exception Some of our old stockmen report that in eight years on the range this summer is an exception in dryness Several reasons jointly combined in producing this condition—first, the late fall of snow permitted the frost to penetrate the earth deeply on the table lands and the high chinook in February, melting the snow rapidly the water ran off through the natural outlets instead of penetrating the earth thence secondly, the lack of rainfall intensified the other conditions for the season The flats of the Columbia river are suffering less for lack of rain than the table lands There have been a few light showers in this region and the moderate melting of the snow, with little frost in the earth, produced conditions better able to resist the small rainfall of the summer

The work on the canyon wagon road, from Badger mountain to the Columbia river, has been pushed vigorously this summer All the heavy grading is finished, making four miles of the road completed One mile of the road requires the stones picked therefrom, which is light, compared with the completed part If possible, it is expected that the road will be open to the steam ferry at Wenatchie in August, or September at farthest.

Douglas county will vote at the coming fall election on the location of the county seat Several aspirants for seat honors are in the field A new one has recently came to the front in the shape of a townsite named after one of our old citizens—Kimball Each competitor has its friends of course but the practical outcome of running so many places will possibly result in no removal One singular feature of the contest is the fact that no locality on the Columbia river is asking for the county seat. It may be possible that our low altitude and the sense of commercial power breathed from the environs of one of the great navigable rivers of the globe are not conducive to aspirations which seek fruitage in running paper townsites for county seat honors The plodders of the valley cannot keep pace with the townsite aspirants of the tablelands The rarified air of the uplands seems to produce corresponding aspirations in the people While the plodding rum herders of the valley are expending their force in such practical affairs as building wagon roads to develop the Big Bend the ethereal minded county seat aspirants are happy in the realm of the imagination

The Big Bend has had a considerable accession to its population this summer and few are leaving because of the dry summer—the general impression being that any country is liable to have a dry season occasionally

PRESS PITH

Where one "man wants but little here below" three others are within hailing distance who want all —Ledger

It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name when a nice young gentleman gives her a better one —New York Ledger

When a man says, "I feel like a fish out of water" we know just how he feels He feels dry and wants 'em 'set up' —Easton (Pa) Free Press.

A writer says that skepticism is spreading Yes it is spreading out so thin that by and by there will be only enough left for Col Ingersoll and Johann Most —Burlington Free Press.

A dealer advertises "Lightning fruit jars" They may be a new brand, but for lightening fruit jars there is nothing more successful than a small boy and solitude —Norristown Herald

The conductor exclaimed angrily "Here, don't do that! You're ringing the bell at both ends of the car" "That's all right. Be dad, I want both ends of the car to stop" —Ex[illegible]

"My ear," he said "what is the difference between ingenuous and ingenious?" "The difference between u and i, my love," she replied, and he scratched his head for a diagram —Washington Critic

Fond mother (to bachelor uncle)—"Why, John, don't let the baby play with that gold toothpick He'll swallow it." Bachelor uncle —"Oh, that won't do any harm I have a string tied to it, so I can't lose it"—Life

PATENT OFFICE HUMOR.

Hobbies of Crank Inventors—Inside Facts as to how Patents are got.

Grant and the Corn Sheller—John Phœnix's Gun—A Chicago Man's Bath Tub—Harvey Weeks's Gas Invention.

Chicago Herald

Few persons are aware of the magnitude of the doings of the United States patent office and to what extent the procuring of the patents, the preparation of drawings, models and specifications illustrating the product of inventive genius has become a business. Nor do people have any but a vague idea of how busily the bee of inventive genius is ever buzzing in the bonnets of the masses Every man nowdays is an inventor He may not procure any patents, and doesn't often realize profit, but there hardly lives a man or boy who has not at some time thought of something original that he believes nobody else ever thought of, and that if he could only work it out just right, or get somebody with some money to "take hold of it" it would result in a "big thing" for all concerned True, the vast majority of amateur inventors never get beyond this stage. They are content to toy with the child of their genius for awhile, and then drop it. Very many pursue the idea far enough to consult a patent lawyer, and if they are not confronted then with the discouraging information that there are only about a dozen applications of the same idea already on file in Washington, they are apt to be so informed the moment they approach the threshold of the patent office, for it is a very important duty of the patent office to sit on the neck of aspiring ambition in just this brutal fashion

Each year it is becoming more difficult for inventive talent, no matter how original, to devise something entirely new To the non inventive mind on glancing over the domain of mechanics, it would seem as if the field for invention had about been exhausted Every human need seems to have been supplied. The farmer has about all the agricultural machinery that he can find money to pay for or storage room to put it in His good wife has her kitchen so full of all kinds of knick knacks from automatic churns to apple-corers that she can find no room to show the product of her labor The mechanic has so many new machines brought to his shop that he begins to forget how to use his hands The merchant, the banker, the professional man, the housekeeper, the railroad operator—all find that each year so adds to his stock of labor saving adjuncts that he wonders where it is possible for inventive genius to strike him next Yet the limit is as far off as ever So long as new industries spring up so long will new fields be open One invention paves the way for a score of new ones one broad and newly discovered principle of mechanics is soon multiplied into a dozen narrower ones, each in turn leading to its dozen or so more of inventions, all guarded at every point by the protecting patent. Thus it was but ten years ago that the first telephone patent was issued Since that time there have been more than 1000 American patents and half as many foreign patents granted for improvements relating to telephones.

There are now upward of 400,000 registered American patents, ranging in importance from Morse's telegraph system to the newest clamp for fastening trousers buttons Each year the work of the patent office has become so increased—the multitude of researches to be made so great, and the time consumed so wasteful of man's allotted span that the inventor, no matter how novel or meritorious his invention may be is often compelled to lose years of opportunity to turn his discovery to account before he can get his patent

One cause of complaint among inventors is that too much time is wasted on "inventions, so-called, of the most absurd character, and too many patents of this kind are issued It is really remarkable how many patents are issued on trifling and worthless things The West is the most prolific of this class of inventors It was only a year or so ago that a man down in Central Illinois conceived the idea of keeping the moth fly out of bee hives by an automatic process These flies are a pest to bee keepers in that they operate wholly at night, and to find some way of keeping them out of the hives at night the Central Illinoisan bent the whole weight of his mighty intellect. At last he struck it. He rigged up a series of little doors on the hives, and these he attached by means of levers to a framework in his chicken house Then he attached his chicken roosts to this framework. When the chickens went to roost their weight operated the levers and closed the doors of the bee-hives When at daylight they jumped from their perches the levers flew up and the bee doors flew open This nonsensical contrivance actually went through the ramifications of the department and the brilliant inventor got his patent

Another genius in Ohio determined that there was one office that should not be usurped by any other Ohio man He resolved to hold a bond on the clerk of the weather and disturb his functions He invented a machine to regulate the weather in any locality Particularly did he mean to produce rain when it was wanted, as, for instance, it is wanted now The device consisted of a telescoping tower which was to run up to a great hight—if necessary to penetrate the clouds. When the thing had got up so that the moon looked like a circus hoop, and Saturn, with his rings like a Chicago council lighted by electricity, the man at the base of the tower was to light the fire Of course, this was a gigantic chimney, and the idea was to have the heated air penetrate and disrupt the cloud strata and precipitate the downfall This man, through the average stupidity and lazily conducted and perfunctory methods of the patent office, came near getting a patent It was one of the much abused women there who, reading the specification with a little clearer human instinct, gave a laugh, took it to her chief, and asked if this was a new "golden stair" The chief scowled she pointed out the thing more clearly, and then the chief patted her under the chin and said she was a wise and good girl, and should be rewarded The examinations on the patent golden stair ladder and rain developer had already cost the government the time of seven clerks and two examiners for a period of seven weeks The man did not get his patent, but if the lady who had not looked at the subject from its humorous standpoint, and not been rewarded with a chuck under the chin, this piece of nonsense might have adorned the patent office and p[illegible] so near to the bucolic heart.

Some time ago a man who had been a locomotive builder, and who knew the power of centrifugal force, conceived the idea that he could get motive power from objects without periphery and that a [illegible] was a good deal stronger and could be more clearly and powerfully applied He gave this subject a good deal of thought. His friends began to think he was giving it too much for they saw symptoms of mental extravagance that they did not like. One day he went out fishing and in looking for frog bait he came upon a swamp literally alive with the batrachian melodist He got out his scoop net—but in an instant stopped, and for the next hour was lost in studied watchfulness of the propulsive power of the frog He fished no more that day He had solved the great problem In due time there came to the patent office plans of a locomotive on a new idea. The structure resembled a large frog on wheels with the pistons attached to the hind legs. These latter were arranged to straddle the track and rapidly kick the ground—thus supplanting the power of old fashioned traction as a motive force in the moving of railway trains This man was in the insane asylum before the examiners of the patent office had determined whether his was an "interference" with George Stephenson's invention or not

Another man in Delaware had served in the artillery during the war, and he conceived the idea of a scattering gun His purpose was to dispose of a whole army at a single discharge of the wonderful weapon The gun was pivoted to swing horizontally and was intended to be loaded with a few bushels of grape or canister, and held in opposition to a strong spring resistance His plan was that the gun should be released from this spring resistance and fired at the same instant, thus scattering its contents from right to left, or *vice versa*, covering an arc, and commanding right and left flanks of 10,000 infantry

The examiners of the patent office regarded this as a wonderful novelty and a most remarkable discovery, and under the law which requires that any military discoveries by private citizens shall first be submitted to the war department, before a patent can issue the patent office submitted this to Mr Belknap, who was then secretary Mr Belknap wrote a neat little personal reply of thanks, but inclosed to the patent commissioner as his only official answer a copy of the famous "John Phœnix" drawings on the same subject It will be remembered that "Phœnix" (Lieutenant Derby) invented a wonderful mountain howitzer that was to be used only on narrow trails The howitzer was to be strapped to the back of a mule The "fun of the thing was in the accompanying drawings One of these represented the mule [illegible] the rocks with the gun on his back [illegible] showed the mule's head and the how[illegible] pointed to the enemy and the man ready to fire the third revealed the mule as he appeared under the consciousness, as he saw the torch, that something was about to happen, the force demonstrated the full centrifugal and scattering power of the howitz The man had touched off the gun and the mule was dancing in that circular way that mules have when in doubt—he was boxing the compass at a mile a minute Friend and enemy alike were scattering behind trees and rocks. Even then the patent commissioner and the examiners did not quite see the joke. They saw, however, that a prior inventor had been in the field, so they threw out the claim of the Delaware artillerist on the usual ground of "interferences"

Once when Grant was president there came to the White house a letter addressed to the president in person It was from a woman in Kansas, who said she had read in the papers that Mr. Grant before he went into the army was poor, and that, though he had won great fame and was then president, she did not doubt that he was poor yet. She had a scheme to make him rich She had invented a corn sheller—a machine that not only shelled the corn and separated it from the cob, but by the reversal of a wheel at will it would grind corn and cob together, and so furnish a fine food for stock The lady inclosed some roughly drawn plans and asked if "Mr Grant" would not get her a patent and accept a half interest in the invention to compensate him for his trouble But she added "Mr Grant, I must ask you not to say anything about this to my husband, for he is very jealous and it might get us both into trouble" "Mr Grant" did not "say anything" to the husband, but he did good naturedly send the letter and its inclosures over to the patent office to see if the innocent woman might not in some way be benefited It turned out that the idea of a corn-sheller was original, and, with some modifications and after further correspondence through the patent office—this time with the lady's husband, who did not prove to be a bit "jealous"—a patent was granted "Rufe" Ingalls got hold of the story, and whenever he and Grant were together in a suitable crowd Rufus would get it off with great gusto Rufus would add (when he cared) "The president and I used to shell corn together up in Oregon and Washington territory but we didn't use any such invention Our cylinder was made of glass and we got away with a great many bushels."

A BACHELOR'S LAMENT

Philosophy of the Tendency among Young Men to Celibacy

"Lone Bachelor" in the Boston Globe

In the *Globe* of a recent date was a reprint of a letter entitled "A Belle's Lament." The fair unknown regrets seven weary years of social toil She is 24, and has been flattered and complimented, and with the slightest encouragement might now have been a loving wife She says "It is lamentably true that, like many another girl, my ears have grown so accustomed to compliments that they are only empty, meaningless sounds, for despite the victory a woman achieves every time somebody tells her she is beautiful, particularly when she knows there is truth in the assertion, the fact remains and overwhelms her like an avalanche from which there is no escape, that among all the knightly gallants not one of the praiseful throng has the manliness or courage to ask her hand in marriage She points out the folly and express the expense of this fluttering around the-light without coming to-the-point business and adds "Isn't it simply heartrending for a girl of my years—and my qualifications too, I may add—to contemplate? Is it any wonder I sit in my room every day, after a night of decollette dressing and [illegible] waltzing, and shed bitter tears because, though men flatter, they refuse to think well enough of me to marry me?" I truly sympathize with the young woman but let me ask, Is the lot of the young men who flatter but dare not woo lovely damsels of her stamp any more enviable How often have I not returned from a full dress rout, divested myself of the infallible "spike tail," ensconced myself comfortably with my slippered feet on the mantel, fired the final cigar—philosophized Through the curling smoke I see visions of the fair being upon whom I've expended my best efforts at persiflage only an hour since I think how cosy we would be were she to be gazing at the dying embers of the hearth, sitting on a low stool by my side, and how tenderly I'd kiss those pretty shoulders that I but an hour since compared with those of the Venus at the Louvre The picture is so enchanting I even seriously speculate upon the possibility of making it real A little sober reasoning and it is all dissolved in smoke even like the cigar, the remains of which I throw among the blackened coals I'm 28 and a struggling barrister The battle is not won I've a reputation to make—position to gain Eve's fair daughters of to-day do not cast their lot with struggling young men, win or lose, rise or go under The young lady of the period is too well trained to do anything that is not strictly good form, don't you know, and it is not good form to give away to sentiment to the extent of marrying a man who has not wealth or position If it is not an absolute drinking foreigner with a title, it is a 50-year old millionaire, with a neck the size of her waist, that can successfully bid for the favors of the fair maiden of to-day She will listen to your tribute to her beauty She even grows a connoisseur in the matter of the quality of your compliments She is not stupid, and you must sharpen your wits in order to invent palatable food for her vanity She waltzes with you flirts with you, even indulges in tender little scenes with you but marry you—dear, no "he's such a dear fellow, but so wretched poor, and one must wed a brilliant party, you know" I do not know where the fault lies but that marriage among the better bred people is becoming beautifully less cannot be denied That the effect upon both sexes is demoralizing is equally apparent. I know scores of young men with brains and education who shun society and the fashionable young woman for the reason that they well know that marriage cannot be thought of until much later in life with women in her sphere, and to follow in her wake an admiring swain is a thankless and costly task fraught with more vexation than pleasure The result is that in most large cities there are coteries of young men—and usually the best ones, too—who live rather fast lives, and in consequence when they do marry at a late day are unfit to be husbands and fathers I know scores of young men who would be willing to marry and in many cases it would be their salvation—could they find young women of equal social attainments who would brave the struggle with them

The lives of most of these young men can be boiled down as follows A more or less—according to disposition—gay bachelor life and if not wrecked by the wayside when they get fat, flabby and bald, a brilliant wedding with an ambitious bud, a short honeymoon, mutual disgust, big funeral, interesting young widow—tra la

Voorhees in Washington Territory

Yakima Signal

That Voorhees made the ablest and most aggressive campaign ever prosecuted in Washington territory no one will attempt to deny That he has, since his election, been as true to the declarations of his party's platform as the sun is to the earth, and that he has taken high rank as a popular representative, must be admitted by all But with Voorhees, as with Cleveland the Bourbon is at war It matters not that he threw himself bravely in the lead of a hopeless cause and achieved for his party the first victory within its recollection It matters not that he has been wisely endeavoring to build up and strengthen his party by liberal treatment of those of the dominant party who manifested their appreciation of his platform and their confidence in him at the last election The Bourbon was never conspicuous for his wisdom and cannot therefore be expected to manifest that essential at this late day of his existence It is nevertheless a little remarkable that while popular rights republicans are well pleased with the high-minded and chivalrous young democrat upon whom they conferred their suffrage that while they recognize his strict adherence to his party's pledges, Bourbon democrats all over the territory are seen whetting their dull and rusty knives for his scalp Three democratic newspapers in the territory are voicing this Bourbon opposition to Voorhees and seeking in advance to make his election impossible If Voorhees consults his own interests he will not, under these circumstances, attempt to win another victory for his party He will step aside and let some Bourbon demonstrate how very low that blind and idiotic element stands in the public estimation In this way he will preserve the popular rights cause from permanent injury and place the responsibility of defeat where it belongs

The Worst Nuisance

Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle

"Why don't we pitch into the seven story hat with the two acre feather at the theater?" Because, Roland, it would be like whistling against the north wind for one thing, and for another the hat and feather don't annoy us one-tenth as much as the fellow who climbs into our lap and walks over our knees as he rushes out for a drink every time the curtain goes down You are the fellow we are after Roland How close after Well right behind you go ahead and don't stop to howl at the big hat

Now gentle you're posted come give us your views

In a brush at the front what's the powder to use?

[illegible]

[illegible] —SOZODONT

THE JEWELS OF FRANCE

Historic and Romantic Value of the Royal Regalia—Eugenie's Superstition.

The Famous Pitt or Regent Diamond—Hidden Forty Years—Object of the Sale to Provide for Superannuated Workmen

About February 1 the annual proposition to sell the regalia of France was made in the chamber of deputies and carried by an enormous majority Many times before, particularly when France was paying the terrible blood money demanded by Germany after 1870-71, the proposition was made to sell these jewels, but either Bourbonism and Bonapartism were not moribund as now, or else—which is very likely—there were substantial reasons against selling Except the famous Pitt or Regent diamond, none of the present crown jewels are worth large sums, although much of the regalia has an historic and romantic value, like the mantle clasp of Charlemagne, which is set in rough diamonds It was not proposed to sell either these relics of glory or the Regent diamond, and what remained, although it might make a very considerable private collection, did not amount to much when its price came to be poured into the national treasury and then divided among the 50,000,000 of French people The consent of the senate is necessary before the sale can be authorized, so, although the chamber of deputies have had the jewels examined by a commission of experts, the conservatism of the senate may yet save them from the auctioneer's hammer, as it did when a similar resolution was passed about three years ago The determination to retain the Regent diamond, which is valued at $2,500,000, is easily understood if account is taken of the many times that it has helped the French government out of a tight place financially It may be asked where a buyer for this the finest diamond in the world, not excepting the Koh-i-noor and which is estimated to be worth over $2,500,000, could be found, but there are many collections of jewels, like the Brunswick, the Demidoff, the Torlonia collection etc., that are worth some of them nearly as much and others more than this sum, to say nothing of such money kings as the Duke of Westminster, the Vanderbilts, the Mackays, etc., who could afford, if they fancied, to own this priceless gem It is an investment of the most solid kind—because it has been practically proved that it cannot be permanently lost, stolen or destroyed, and is not likely to be ever diminished in value by the finding of its superior Therefore the commission recommends that it be retained, as a part of the capital of the French people, which, although it pays no interest costs no taxes, and in times of national emergency is worth many thousand men, many millions of francs

Visitors to the Paris exposition in 1878 will remember the glass case in the building facing the Trocadero, where the crown jewels were on exhibition Apparently this spot was no more guarded than any other in the exposition A gendarme or two sauntering around was all one saw of the precautions the government took to secure the treasure but passing through the place day after day one began to notice certain persons—provincials apparently—who never seemed to weary of the glitter of the gems or of the views to be obtained from that particular building of the Trocadero park. These were the guardians of the glass case

EUGENIE'S SUPERSTITION

The French regalia at one time the most interesting and valuable in Europe have become among the least interesting, except for the glorious "Regent" The loss of the blue diamond and the Sanci diamond in the troublous times of 1792 left only the one great stone of any second note It is often supposed that the famous diamond necklace ordered for Mme Du Barry and which was the first step toward the guillotine of poor Marie Antoinette, is yet among the jewels, but it is not and never was After the fraud, which is too well known to be recapitulated here, was consummated, the necklace was sent to London, taken to pieces and the stones sold separately The Empress Eugenie remembered this, for when, at her marriage, the municipality of Paris raised six hundred thousand francs to buy her a diamond necklace, she declined the necklace but accepted the money to found an asylum for poor girls She was a woman of superstitions and presentiments, and it was said that the experience of a former royal lady of France with a diamond necklace made her regard it as an evil gift. She had no prejudice, however, to diamonds, and among the present collection to be sold is the famous girdle of diamonds which popular, though mistaken, rumor says the empress had made in order to surpass the one worn by Mlle Derval in the revival of La Biche au Bois Strange to say, the commission of experts falls into this mistake, although the official records show that the girdle was ordered on the 23d of June, 1864, and finished on the 31st of December of the same year to be the empress's New Year's gift on the next day, while Mlle Derval did not produce La Biche au Bois until late in the spring of 1865 The exquisite necklace of Fiji pearls, said to be the finest string in existence, is not in the collection it being the empress's private property But the tiara she wore on state occasions, and the crown made for Napoleon III., in 1854, for the coronation, which never came off, are to be sold Although the emperor never wore this crown, yet he wore, on occasions of state, the golden circlet which had been used on similar occasions by Louis XVIII. and Charles X.

These crowns are to have the jewels taken out and then be melted down, as are likewise the swords, one of which belonged to the Dauphin afterward Louis XV and the other to Louis XVIII The object is to keep them from falling into the hands of museums, as the commission rightly considers it beneath the dignity of the French people to sell their national relics for curios The clasp of Charlemagne will of course not be sold Although the beauty and costliness of this are not apparent, except to the eye practiced in gems, it yet would have considerable commercial value if the rough diamonds were cut and polished by modern methods This was found in the tomb of Charlemagne, and Bonaparte, who took the Regent from the crown and wore it in his sword hilt, took this clasp from the regalia and wore it constantly about his neck It is not thought likely that the chalice of Cardinal Richelieu, set with diamonds and rubies will be sold, nor the famous golden vessel, weighing over 100 marcs, which has been used at many coronations of the French sovereigns It is proposed, however, to sell the foreign decorations and the insignia of the Legion of Honor belonging to Napoleon III The suggestion came from the chamber of deputies, as the commission recommended that they be retained It is difficult to understand the determination to sell the last named as it has always been asserted and without contradiction that the only insignia of the Legion of Honor owned and worn by Napoleon III was that of the first Napoleon

THE REGENT DIAMOND

To return to the regent diamond It is a stone that has played an important part in history Perhaps to it is due the rise of William Pitt, the "heaven born minister," and the ultimate career of Napoleon Bonaparte The grandfather of William Pitt was governor of Fort St George when this stone was offered him by a sailor for £1000 It had been found by a slave, who concealed it in a wound in his thigh until he reached the seashore There he sold it to the sailor for a small sum of money The sailor, after getting him on board ship, took the stone and threw the slave overboard The thousand pounds which he received for it he spent in drunkenness and rioting, and then committed suicide Gov Pitt brought the stone back to Europe and on the proceeds of the sale founded a great estate, without which William Pitt, the younger, would scarcely have reached the early prominence that made him minister in his twenty fourth year The Regent d'Orleans bought the stone for $675,000—a sum too great to be computed in francs—and not quite half its value Diamonds are appraised by a sort of geometric progression, each carat increasing in value, until when as large a stone is reached as the regent, it is enormous Although this stone is not as large as the Koh-i-noor, it is infinitely purer, and immensely superior in cutting The last cutting of the Regent took two years to accomplish, and was done by hand, while the Koh-i-noor, after coming into possession of Queen Victoria, was cut by steam in thirty eight days, and by connoisseurs is thought to have been injured greatly The part the regent played in Bonaparte's career was when he was consul and when money was needed to carry on the great conflict with the rest of Europe in which France was engaged The treasury was empty, and not even Napoleon could make war without money He therefore, boldly seized the regent and pledged it to the Dutch government for a loan which equipped his army and made him the conqueror of Europe At this time it was in the custody of Vanderbergh, a Dutch official, who is said to have kept an exact imitation of it in crystal, not only to deceive robbers, but in order that his wife might occasionally wear the regent when she was *en grande tenue* It was in time redeemed by Bonaparte, with imperial hardihood, wore it in his good sword At Waterloo it was captured along with his traveling carriage and other effects. In 1870 it was removed from Paris to Tours, and afterward sent to Bordeaux, but never was out of France

HIDDEN FOR FORTY YEARS

The strange immunity it enjoys from normal loss or seizure is easily comprehended when it is remembered how impossible it is to sell or dispose of it in any way The only time it was stolen was in the celebrated robbery of the Garde-meuble, when both the blue diamond and the Sanci diamond disappeared, only to turn up forty years afterward The thief, however, wisely declined to trouble himself with a two million and a half-dollar gem This robbery, the most remarkable on record, occurred in September, 1792. It had been the custom to exhibit the crown jewels of France to the people the first Tuesday in every month of the spring and autumn, but in 1792, the government then existing concluded not to take the risk in those troublous times and had them removed to the Garde meuble, where they were sealed up and kept under a strong guard. Within a month Paris was electrified by the news that the repository had been rifled, and everything of value taken The locks were not picked, and to this day the manner of the robbery remains a mystery A servant maid, walking along the Rue Florentin early in the morning, found a magnificent emerald lying in the street. She picked it up, and with the honesty characteristic of French servants in those days, handed it over to the police This led to the discovery of the loss Naturally the excitement was tremendous, and was increased on the day after the theft by a note conveyed to the keepers from the thieves saying that from motives of patriotism (?) as well as prudence, it had been determined to restore the Regent, and it would be found at a certain point in a ditch of the Allee des Veuves in the Champs Elysees There was the queen of jewels found along with an onyx vase of great value, also belonging to the regalia. At the time of the robbery the treasure consisted of 7482 diamonds 230 rubies, 150 emeralds, 131 sapphires, 71 topazes and three amethysts, besides numerous objects of art like the golden chapel of Richelieu, the Dauphin's jeweled rattle, used by the royal children, etc. But the blue diamond the unique in its way as the regent, and the Sanci were forever lost to France Forty years afterward the Hope diamond reappeared in England, and was pronounced by experts to be the identical blue diamond of France It had been bought in London by Mr Hope, an English gentleman of wealth and a jewel collector Its shape had been altered and a large piece taken off one side making it regular in shape It was done so skilfully that connoisseurs at once concluded that the value of the piece was known by the persons who had it cut, and it would eventually turn up It did Many years afterward two blue diamonds, exact matches with each other and with the Hope diamond, were placed in the Duke of Brunswick's collection, and were pronounced to have been originally one and the same stone The piece taken off had been again subdivided, and the blue diamond is now in three pieces. The Sanci diamond reappeared about 1820 as the property of Count Demidoff the Russian Rothschild, who spent most of his life in Paris A lawsuit resulted from it, but it was adjudged to be the property of the Demidoffs, who had paid £80,000 for it.

Exclusive of the Regent diamond, the jewels are valued at 56,000,000 francs, or $1,120,000 The collection dates back to the days of Anne of Bretagne—the Charlemagne clasp having been found less than a century ago—and its last contributor was the Empress Eugenie A very marked distinction was made between the right of the French sovereigns to use and to possess the crown jewels They could have them set in any way they liked but it was a matter for the council of state when any personal jewels were to be set with them Marie Antoinette had a magnificent parure of rubies, which was her individual property She wished to add to it certain of the crown jewels which were of no great historic or pecuniary value Louis XVI, after laying it before the council of state was required or permitted to pay over the value of the crown jewel the queen desired to use into the treasury

The object of the proposed sale is to provide a fund for superannuated workmen While the consent of the senate has not yet been given, it is probable that it will be, and within a year the greater part of the royal and imperial regalia of France will be spread to the four quarters of the earth

NOTE AND COMMENT

Brother Beecher does not like the English talk about his levity in the pulpit. As long however, as he is understood to favor home rule, he must not be surprised if the tory dogs of war are let loose on him

The Chicago *Tribune* says "Minneapolis was not smart this time It published a directory which showed 41273 names St. Paul waited, and at once issued a new directory and showed up 4[illegible] names."

The Duke of Argyll calls on the people of this country to give their sympathy against home rule in Ireland That advice would come more gracefully from some one who had not given all his sympathy and encouragement to our rebels twenty five years ago

Miss Cleveland is already beginning to make life a burden to the proprietor of that Chicago literary magazine She wants to inspect the advertisements and reject such as she may deem improper The lady evidently has little confidence in her employers.

An unknown man took up a position on a New York street corner the other day and shouted "I own America all this country belongs to me, and I am the greatest man in the world." Prompt investigation showed that his name was neither Gould, Vanderbilt nor Huntington, and he was properly railroaded to an insane asylum

How natural it is to read in the Arkansas dispatches that the "Rev John Lokey and his son Ephraim have had a fight with another man The clergyman's shotgun missed fire, and the clergyman and the clergyman's son were carved into death by their adversary This is an original, deliciously bizarre nationality.

A gentleman who died recently in Paris left a legacy of $6000 to his niece in Dubuque, Ia., who died about the same hour of the same day The question which died first turns upon the relation of solar to true time, and must be determined by the difference of longitude If the niece died before the uncle the legacy will revert to his estate but if the contrary her heirs will receive it

A New York undertaker has appealed to the courts for protection against a boycott. He has been in the habit of advertising, which is contrary to the etiquette of his profession, and, worse still, he has sold coffins at cut rates Accordingly the wholesalers have refused to sell to him, and he finds his business in danger of destruction

Last year prohibitory Michigan had 4098 retail liquor saloons while high license Georgia had only 198 The operation of high license closed saloons in sixty two counties of Georgia, while it [illegible] even a single one in [illegible] of Michigan

Exclusive of the Indians of Alaska, there are within the limits of the United States between [illegible] Indians most of them [illegible] reservations sixty [illegible] the reservations are being closed [illegible] Uncle Sam's troops

Joaquin Miller advances the theory that gold grows He says that, not knowing anything about science he is unable to put his reasoning into presentable shape but that he has positive proof of the fact He has a piece of petrified wood with a thread of gold in it This he maintains, is conclusive evidence the gold grew

T B Rickey formerly of Salem, Or, who has served in both branches of the legislature of Nevada, is the man selected by the Carson *Tribune* as a suitable candidate for the republicans to nominate for governor of that state He is a member of a leading cattle firm of Nevada

The Jeannie Winston craze in Washington has developed to an alarming extent Miss Winston, it is said, is six feet high, weighs from 180 to 200 pounds, and always plays male parts Men take no interest in her but she is worshiped by all the society girls in town They crowd the theater where she plays, besiege her in her rooms, and lay in stocks of her photographs

Bought and Sold

[illegible] his Record

A few years ago, when a Scottish parliamentary candidate was canvassing his constituency, he called at the house of an aged couple Finding the woman alone, he entered into conversation with her and asked her to use her influence in getting her husband to vote for him When they were conversing the would be M P noticed a kitten amusing itself on the floor, and, taking it up, praised its beauty, and offered her £5 for it The bargain was struck, and, on leaving he again expressed the hope that she would secure her husband's vote for him "Weel sir" answered the old woman as I said afore John's a man of his ain mind an just does what he thinks his ain nod fit but at ony rate, sir, you've gotten a real cheap kitten, for yer opponent was in na farer gane than yesterday, an gae me £10 for its brither"

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is an invaluable dressing for Cuts, Burns Flesh Wounds etc.

Lime Baking Powders Must Go!

Official Expressions—"Royal" found to be the only absolutely pure baking powder.

Governor Hill, of New York, says, "I have been astonished lately at the extent of the adulteration of food. It would seem that everything we eat is adulterated. * * This adulteration of groceries is becoming a national evil—one that we shall have to adopt severe means to check."

The machinery of the law cannot be put at work too speedily or too vigorously against this wholesale adulteration of the things we eat. Both the health and the pockets of the people demand protection.

There is no article of food in general use more wickedly adulterated than baking powder. The New York State Board of Health has analyzed 84 different brands purchased in the State, and found most of them to contain alum or lime, many to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in food.

The sale of adulterated baking powders has been prohibited by statute in several States. It will be in the interests of the public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor everywhere, and the penalties of the law are rigidly enforced

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes, which totally remove from it the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other The high grade of the Royal Baking Powder has been fully established by official chemists.

Prof Love, who made the analyses of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, certifies to the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal."

Prof H A Mott, late Government chemist, says "It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."

Dr E H Bartley, chemist of the Brooklyn Department of Health, says (April 24, 1886): "I have recently analyzed samples of the Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the stores of this city, and find it free from lime in any form

Prof McMurtrie, chief chemist U S Department of Agriculture, Washington, D C, says: "The chemical tests to which I have subjected the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful and free from every deleterious substance"

Bread, cake, biscuit, etc., prepared with Royal Baking Powder will be lighter, sweeter and more wholesome than if made with any other baking powder or leavening agent.

—FOR—

SICK HEADACHE,

BILIOUSNESS,

CONSTIPATION

AND DYSPEPSIA

—USE—

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

PREPARED BY

FLEMING BROS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE. The Counterfeits are made in St. Louis, Mo.

Wholesale Agts. SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

INVALIDS

And those whose systems are run down need a medicine that will act gently and does not weaken. Simmons Liver Regulator is not only mild in its action but [illegible] rather like a glass of wine giving tone and strength to the body

Extract of a letter from ABRAM F H STEPHENS of Georgia. "I occasionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator with good effect. It is mild and suits me better than more active remedies."

A Home Remedy,

Unequaled by any other The Regulator is the best preventive and preparatory medicine. No matter what the attack a dose of it will afford relief and in ordinary cases will effect a speedy cure. It has for over half a century by thousands of people has endorsed it as the best

The value of a household remedy consists in its accessibility as well as its efficacy and many attacks of disease are warded off by convenient medicines. Simmons Liver Regulator is a most valuable medicine to have in the house and I fully recommend it.—W. W. Wessmer? Principal Irving Grammar School, Frankford, Pa.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

WASHBURNE'S SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Immediate Relief—Permanent Cure. THE ONLY INTERNAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY and only positive cure for Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc. Was there ever a Salicylica in that time Used all the world over by persons in that [illegible] the [illegible] and "Cures" combined [illegible] Uric Acid which exists in the blood of [illegible] SECRET [illegible] will [illegible] rheumatic disorders. Endorsed by physicians with thousands of cured patients. Write for Pamphlet with [illegible] Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5. Sold by druggists. Ask for Washburne's Salicylica and [illegible] no other, or send to us. WASHBURNE SALICYLIC MF'G CO 287 Broadway New York.

[illegible]

Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]

COMBINATION

WASHER

THE LATEST AND BEST.

AGENTS with teams wanted everywhere Address W. F. SHERWOOD 15 Washington St., Portland

SLAB WOOD.

Orders left either at the mill or the office second and C sts. promptly attended to. NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG CO

MORTGAGE LIEN.

[illegible]

Baking Powders
Must Go!

Expressions—"Royal" found to the only absolutely pure baking powder.

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C. McLANE'S
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NVALIDS

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Extract of a letter from ALEXAN[illegible] H. STEPHENS of Georgia: [illegible] occasionally use when my con[illegible] require it Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator with good effect. It is [illegible] and suits me better than more [illegible] remedies.

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any other. The Regulator is the best [illegible] preparatory medicine. No matter [illegible] afford relief and in [illegible] will [illegible] cure. Its use for [illegible] thousands of people has [illegible]

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NO MORE
RHEUMATISM
WASHBURNE'S
[illegible]
SURE CURE.
[illegible] Relief—Permanent Cure.
[illegible] RHEUMATIC REMEDY
[illegible] Acute or Chronic [illegible] Back, [illegible] established, [illegible] all the [illegible] The only [illegible] which [illegible] troubled [illegible] claims [illegible] SECRET [illegible] Endorsed [illegible] Write for testimo[illegible] Washburne's Salicylica [illegible] WASHBURNE'S [illegible] Broadway, New York.

[illegible]
CAT[illegible]
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SLAB WOOD.
either at the mill or the office, corner [illegible] promptly attended to.
[illegible] PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG. CO.

MORTGAGE LIEN.

[illegible] States Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

Monday, July 19, 1886.

Allen v. Eliza O'Donald et al.—No. 1036. Suit to Enforce the Lien of a Mortgage.

PROPERTY MORTGAGED AS SURETY FOR A [illegible]—A husband and wife united in a [illegible] including certain property belonging to [illegible] to secure the payment of the [illegible] and after the debt was due the husband [illegible] consent of creditors conveyed his property to a third person in trust to make a [illegible] and with the consent of the debtor this [illegible] of the same and apply the proceeds [illegible], in pursuance of which authority said [illegible] sold a portion of said property and [illegible] the proceeds accordingly and thereupon [illegible] creditors released their mortgage on the [illegible]. Held (1) The property of the wife was discharged from liability for the remainder [illegible] debt by such release unless she was [illegible] injured thereby. (2) A provision in such [illegible] that in case of default in the payment [illegible] the debt the mortgage may be foreclosed [illegible] law is mere surplusage and did not prevent the debtor and creditors from making other arrangements for the disposition of his property [illegible] satisfaction of the debt and the release of the [illegible] from the mortgage without affecting the liability of the wife's property, unless it appeared [illegible] the property was sacrificed or disposed of at [illegible] its market value to her injury. [illegible] The burden of proof is on the creditor to show [illegible] such sale was fair and the proceeds [illegible] applied or that the property of the [illegible] was not thereby wrongfully made to bear any [illegible] than its proportion of the debt. (4) In [illegible] forbearance of the creditors to sue the [illegible] while this amicable arrangement between [illegible] and them for the disposition of his property [illegible] being carried out did not amount to [illegible] of time to the debtor [illegible] the property of the wife from the [illegible] for such forbearance [illegible] not for a valuable [illegible] her at liberty to pay the [illegible] the husband subrogated to their [illegible] creditors.

LIMITATIONS IN EQUITY.—The [illegible] a suit in equity on [illegible] answer the contents [illegible] of the latter therefore is the [illegible] the won at law.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.—By the [illegible] promissory note payable to [illegible] negotiable as long as [illegible] thereof in [illegible] under [illegible] statutory act of 1875 [illegible] that [illegible] therefore [illegible] court without reference to the [illegible] endorser or assignor.

LIMITATION IN CASE OF PARTIAL PAYMENT.—[illegible] of the Code [illegible] promissory note at any time after its maturity by [illegible] who may be compelled to pay the same [illegible] constitutes the point of time from which the [illegible] against an action thereon [illegible].

NEW MATTER IN AN ANSWER IN [illegible]—[illegible] matter in an answer in equity [illegible] not responsive to the bill is [illegible] the burden of proof is on the defendant to prove it.

ANSWERS ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF.—[illegible] allegations made on information and belief without any verifying circumstance of time or amount even when responsive to the [illegible] are not entitled to much weight as evidence.

[illegible], J.

This suit is brought to enforce the lien of two mortgages executed by Thomas Cross and Pluma F., his wife, to secure the payment of two promissory notes, made by said Thomas Cross, one on November 1, 1871, to the firm of Allen & Lewis for the sum of $30,000, payable five years after date with interest at 10 per cent per annum, and the other on January [illegible], to the same firm, for the sum of $10[illegible], payable in one year from date, with interest at [illegible] per centum per annum. The mortgages were made to Allen & Lewis and each was executed contemporaneously with the note it was given to secure. The first one includes [illegible] acres of agricultural land situate in Marion county and containing about 335[illegible] acres, and the second one includes the same property and certain lots and parts thereof situate in said county.

[illegible] parcels numbered 14 and 15 were the property of Pluma F., and consist of 80 acres of the donation of David Leslie and the donation of [illegible] Hoyt and wife containing 131 acres. [illegible] September 15, 1872, Pluma F. died and [illegible] January 22, 1876, the notes being still unpaid, Thomas Cross conveyed the premises to [illegible] E. Lewis, of Portland, and of the firm of Allen & Lewis, on the parol but admitted [illegible] understanding, that Lewis would, at the expense of the property, firm or hold the [illegible] and apply the rents and profits arising therefrom on the debts secured thereon, and [illegible] might, with the consent of Cross, sell [illegible] dispose of the whole or any portion of said [illegible] either at public or private sale, and apply the proceeds thereof on said debts.

[illegible] February 5, 1884, Thomas Cross died, and [illegible] after the notes and mortgages were [illegible] and assigned to Mr. I. H. Allen, of San [illegible], a member of said firm, [illegible] the [illegible] herein, who on August [illegible] 1884 commenced this suit.

[illegible] January [illegible], 1885, an order was made that the bill be taken for confessed against all the defendants except Edwin C. Cross and Frank R. [illegible], the children and heirs of Pluma F., who [illegible] answered jointly, the latter by the [illegible], as his guardian.

During the year 1876 the defendant, Lewis, with the approval and co-operation of Thomas [illegible] the portion of the lands lying [illegible] south and range three west, and containing 280 acres, surveyed and divided [illegible] tracts of near [illegible] acres [illegible] plat thereof made and duly recorded, and [illegible] appraised by Cross and other disinterested qualified persons. Between October [illegible] November 15 of this year Lewis in pursuance of said trust, sold at private and public [illegible] acres of the land so surveyed and appraised for the sum of $5[illegible], the same being [illegible] more than the appraised value thereof [illegible] was applied as follows: (1) $[illegible] in payment of the expenses of the sale including [illegible] of the survey, plat and advertisement [illegible] $[illegible] paid on March [illegible] the [illegible] of Cross, [illegible] discharge a mortgage [illegible] of said land, given to the board of [illegible] commissioners on June 15 [illegible], to secure [illegible] payment of the note of Cross of that [illegible] and payable with interest [illegible] year after [illegible] $21[illegible] paid on the same day [illegible] to said board to obtain a deed [illegible] of said land [illegible] purchase [illegible] on the notes aforesaid [illegible] released Cross, [illegible] from the operation [illegible].

[illegible] the filing of the bill it appears here that the land was [illegible]

[illegible] be that the [illegible] of the creditor in a case of this kind [illegible] the surety has no [illegible] Brandt on S & G, [illegible] The exceptions are no [illegible] to a good defense to the rule [illegible] these defendants. The plaintiff [illegible] them by a replication [illegible] by proper amendments to the bill [illegible].

[illegible], on June 1, 1885, an amendment was filed setting out in detail the sale of [illegible] acres aforesaid, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof, as above stated, [illegible] September 15 a stipulation was filed to [illegible] that the answer to the bill should stand as the answer to the amendment also and admitting that the allegations in the amendment, when not denied by the answer, except the one concerning the value of the lands sold in 1876 are true, and on October 28 the usual replication was filed to the answer.

No evidence was taken in the case except the deposition of Mr. Lewis by the defendants, on the question of the bona fides of the transfer of the notes and mortgages, and his consent as creditor to the sale of Cross land in 1876. On April [illegible] a stipulation concerning the facts was filed, and the case was finally heard and submitted on the pleadings and this stipulation and deposition.

From these it appears (1) That there is now due on the note of 1871 the sum of $15 1[illegible]7 with interest thereon from December 22, 1881, at ten per centum per annum, and on the one of 1873 the sum of $10,000, with interest thereon from January 26, 18[illegible], at twelve per centum per annum, less $1056 35 paid thereon on February 1, 1883.

(2) That the appraisement aforesaid was openly made without fraud, and that the persons who made the same would if called as witnesses, "approve and verify" the same in all particulars.

(3) That the defendants can produce five persons, who live and own land in the immediate vicinity of the [illegible] acres of land sold in 1876 and qualified to give an opinion concerning the value thereof who would if called as witnesses, testify that the same were worth at the time "at private sale in the ordinary course of business" $[illegible] instead of $5[illegible] [illegible] for which they were sold—a difference of $1[illegible].

On these facts the defense that the creditors released the property of the principal debtor without a corresponding reduction of the debt to the injury of the surety, has nothing to stand on.

The allegation in the answer that the property sold in 1876 was worth $[illegible], is a [illegible] by the bill, and therefore no evidence for the defendants. It is new matter set up as a defense and must be proven. Hart v. Ten Eyck, 2 Johns. Ch., [illegible]; Story's Eq. P., [illegible]; [illegible] Story's Eq. J., [illegible] 1528. There is no evidence to support it. Nor does it follow that because two persons owning land in the vicinity of these premises would swear that the property [illegible] in 1876 was worth near [illegible] per cent more than it brought that it was sold for less than its market value. It was sold under exceptionally favorable circumstances and the result is better evidence of its value than the ex post facto conjecture of persons interested in upholding the price of lands in the vicinity. The very appraisement itself made by the owner of the land in conjunction with others of his selection or approval ought to far outweigh any such testimony as this. Besides, it is not to be expected that mortgaged property when sold on account of the default of the debtor, is to be disposed of "at private sale under ordinary circumstances," whatever that means, but at auction, at a forced sale, for what it will bring in cash. If these five persons were asked what the land would sell for in 1876 under these circumstances, they probably would not differ much from the appraisers.

But admitting for the purposes of the argument that the property was even worth at a forced sale $20,000, as alleged in the answer, the fact is of no avail to the defendants. Casting the interest on the amounts admitted to be due on these notes from the dates specified in the admission—four years and seven months in the case of the first one and seven years and six months in the second one, and deducting therefrom the sum of $1056 35 interest paid on the latter on February 1, 1883 and the proceeds of the sale by the receiver—$44[illegible] 04—from the date of the confirmation of the sale, November 10, 1885 and there is now due on these notes $36 417 08. Now charge the plaintiff if you please, with the difference between $20 000, the alleged value of the lands sold and the sum they were actually sold for—$11,406 1[illegible]—and there is still a deficit of $25 010 84, or over $15 000 more than the value of the surety property.

In the face of these facts it is idle to talk about the surety being injured by the creditor's management of the debtor's property. The only persons who appear to be injured are themselves, and that not because of the mismanagement of the property, but the fact that they trusted the debtor beyond his means of payment.

It is admitted that Mrs. Cross's property was put into these mortgages as a security for her husband's debts and it is not disputed that if his creditors gave up their lien on any portion of their debtor's property without a corresponding reduction in the amount of the debt, and the surety will be injured thereby, that her property is so far discharged.

This rule does not depend on the contract between the surety and the creditor but is an equitable principle inherent in the relation of principal and surety, which requires that the property of the former pledged to the creditor for the payment of his debt, shall be applied to that purpose, so as to prevent the burden of the debt from being thrown on the surety. A creditor with a lien on his debtor's property is so far a trustee for the surety, and must not do any act which will deprive him of the benefit of it. On paying the debt the surety is subrogated to the right of the creditor in this respect and if in the meantime the latter has done anything to impair the value of such right the former is so far discharged from his liability.

Brandt on S & G, [illegible]; Hayes v. Ward, 4 John. Ch., 1[illegible]; Baker v. Briggs, 8 Met., 1[illegible].

But this equitable principle is not to be applied so as to produce inequitable results, as is often the case with the operation of the rule that arbitrarily releases a surety from his liability where the creditor has given the principal an extension of time, without reference to the fact of whether the surety was or could be in any way injured thereby.

Therefore, where it appears that the surety was in no way prejudiced by the release of the debtor's property because the property of the surety would be needed to satisfy the debt in any event, he cannot complain of such release. [illegible] only a person who is injured thereby [illegible].

The contract of the surety in this case was that her property might be taken to pay her husband's debt [illegible] they were not paid by [illegible] his property included in the mortgage was sufficient for that purpose.

As the debt was not [illegible] by the debtor and his property [illegible] its payment has proved [illegible]

[illegible]

However, [illegible] that the conveyance of the premises to Mr. Lewis or [illegible] was [illegible] Rather [illegible] in the nature of [illegible] the assertion. Cross was the legal owner of the property, he mortgaged and could sell it, subject to the mortgage, to whom he pleased. And what Lewis did with it, he might have done himself. But it was convenient and satisfactory to the parties that one of the creditors should become the trustee of the legal title in this amicable attempt to dispose of the property and apply the proceeds on the indebtedness. The surety had no right to object to the proceeding, and if the property was fairly disposed of under the circumstances, she could not be injured by it.

And it may be even admitted that this arrangement with Mr. Lewis fairly implied that the firm of Allen & Lewis would, whilst it was being carried out, forbear to sue the debtor. But there is no evidence of any agreement thereabout or consideration therefor. An agreement to give the debtor time is not binding unless made for some definite period, and on a sufficient consideration. And although the creditor should, in pursuance of an agreement or understanding, express or implied, actually forbear to sue for a given length of time, but without any consideration therefor, the surety is not thereby discharged. And the reason is apparent. Such an arrangement is not binding, and therefore it does not prevent the surety from paying the debt, and proceeding with the right of the creditor to enforce the claim against the debtor. Brandt on S & G, § 295.

Second—The property could not be lawfully sold otherwise than on the decree of a court, given in a suit to enforce the lien of the mortgage, as provided therein.

This provision in the mortgage, giving the creditors a right, in case of default in payment, to enforce the lien of the mortgage by legal proceedings, is a mere superfluity. The law gave them that right, and notwithstanding the provision, the creditors and the debtor were at liberty to make any disposition of the property they saw fit, for the purpose of paying the debt or any portion of it, and the surety has no right to complain of it, unless she can show she was injured by it, which she was not, but rather the contrary, for it goes without saying that the property sold under this arrangement brought more than it would at an ordinary sheriff's sale.

Third—The suit is barred by the lapse of time or laches of the creditors.

In the consideration of purely equitable rights and titles courts of equity act in analogy to the statute of limitations, but are not bound by it. Manning v. Hayden, [illegible] Saw., 37[illegible]. "When an action upon a legal title to land would be barred by the statute courts of equity will apply a like limitation to suits founded on equitable rights to the same property." Hall v. Russell, 3 Saw., 5[illegible]. "In cases of concurrent jurisdiction, such as matters of account, etc., where the party may proceed either at law or in equity, the statute of limitations applies with equal force in both courts. In such cases courts of equity consider themselves within the spirit of the statute and act in obedience to it, but in the consideration of purely equitable rights and titles, they act in analogy to the statute, but are not bound by it." Hall v. Russell, 3 Saw., 515; Wood on Lim., [illegible]8.

The remedy on these notes is a case of concurrent jurisdiction and the limitation prescribed by the statute of the state—six years—applies in this suit as well as an action at law. Therefore the question of laches does not arise in the case. The plaintiff has all the time the statute gives him and no more in any case. Section 25 of the code of C. P., regulates the effect of a payment of principal or interest on a note after it becomes due, and declares "the limitation shall commence from the time the last payment was made."

In Sutherlin v. Roberts, 4 Or., 378, it was held that the fact of part payment on a note is made the test by this section for ascertaining whether an action thereon is barred, and if not barred the same may be maintained on the original promise, and that any person who could be compelled to pay the note is competent to make the payment. The payment in that case was made by the administrator of the payor.

The first of these notes, allowing three days of grace, fell due on November 4, 1874, when the statute commenced to run and if no payment had intervened the bar would have been complete by this same day in 1880. But on January 1, 1877, and in 1878, 1880, and on December 22, 1881, payments of interest were made on the note amounting to $5780 71. The second note, allowing days of grace, fell due on January 26, 1873. The interest was paid in full to January 25, 1879, one day before the statute had run, but whether all on that day or year by year as it fell due, does not appear, but presumably the latter. However, it is a matter of no moment here. On February 1, 1883 a payment of interest was made thereon of $1056 35. This suit was commenced on August 6, 1884, when six years had not elapsed since the last payment on either note, and therefore the remedy on them is not barred.

I am aware that in the opinion in Sutherlin v. Roberts, 387, it is said that the payment must be made "before the limitation has expired"—before the six years have run. This was not the question before the court, and the expression is probably an inadvertence. At common law, the effect of a part payment never depended on the time when it was made. Whenever made, it had the same probative force, as acknowledgment of the existence of the debt, from which the law implied a new promise. In Sigourney v. Drury, 14 Pick., 387, it was held that a part payment by the maker of a note after the statute had run revived it against himself and his surety, as well.

The language of the statute is, "Whenever any payment of principal or interest has been or shall be made upon an existing contract * * * after the same shall have become due," etc.

But this is not a material question here. As to the first note, it is clear that no period of six years ever elapsed between the time it became due and the bringing of the suit, in which there was not a payment of interest. As to the second one, the margin is small but sufficient. By its terms it was payable one year from date, which was January 23, 1873, and to this the statute (Or. Laws, p. 18[illegible]) added three days called days of grace. Mullen v. Abbott, 1 Or., 25[illegible].

So the note was really not due and payable until January the 26th and in default of payment the right of action thereon accrued on the [illegible] and was barred within six years thereafter.

Fourth—The court has no jurisdiction of the suit.

Under this head two points are made in the argument: (1) The assignment is collusive for the purpose of conferring jurisdiction. The defendants in their answer admit that after the presentation of these claims to the administrators of the estate of Thomas Cross, and their rejection by them, Allen & Lewis for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the plaintiff duly endorsed and delivered to the plaintiff the notes aforesaid and at the same time assigned to him the mortgages, and Mr. Lewis testifies that he has no pecuniary interest in the mortgages and that they were transferred to plaintiff in good faith and without collusion. Nothing appearing to the contrary, this is satisfactory.

But it may be well to observe that the defendants having substantially admitted in their answer the bona fides and sufficiency of the transfer, are now in no condition to question or gainsay it. Besides, this defense must have been made by a plea in abatement prior to answer to the merits alleging the collusive character of the transfer [illegible] that the suit not [illegible].

[illegible] Allen & Lewis, the [illegible] of which is [illegible] the state, no such action can be maintained by their assignee, [illegible].

The jurisdiction conferred on this court by [illegible] of the act of [illegible] (18 Sup., [illegible]) which includes this case on account of the citizenship of the parties, is thus qualified—nor shall any circuit or district court have cognizance of any suit founded on contract in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover thereon if no assignment had been made, except in case of promissory notes negotiable by the law merchant and bills of exchange.

But the contention of the defendants on this point is not supported by the law merchant, according to which negotiable paper continues such as long as it exists unpaid.

At common law no contract was assignable, so as to give the assignee a right of action thereon in his own name. In time, by the growth and recognition of what is called the law merchant, bills of exchange first and then promissory notes [illegible] to order or bearer became exceptions to this rule. They are known as negotiable paper, which means [illegible]

As was said by Mr. Justice Strong in Shaw v. Railroad Co., 101 U. S., [illegible], [illegible] in which opinion the [illegible] substantially condensed the foregoing statement of the law—"But none of these consequences are necessary attendants or constituents of negotiability or negotiation. That may exist without them. A bill or note past due is negotiable if it be payable to order or bearer, but its endorsement or delivery does not cut off the defenses of the maker or acceptor against it."

In 1 Dan. on N. I., § 724, it is said substantially that negotiable paper may be transferred by indorsement or by delivery, "either before it has fallen due or afterward," and although dishonored for non payment or non acceptance, it is still negotiable and "passes from hand to hand *ad infinitum* until paid."

And although the direct remedy on the note may be barred by lapse of time, the debt created by it is not thereby extinguished, but still exists for the purpose of enforcing any lien or pledge given to secure its payment, and the transfer of the note after such lapse of time will carry with it this right. Hickox v. Elliott, 10 Saw., 422; Sichel v. Carrillo, 42 Cal., 493; 1 Jones on Mort., § 1204; Myer v. Beal, 5 Or., 130.

My conclusion is: (1) These notes when transferred to the plaintiff were "negotiable according to the law merchant," and therefore he can maintain suit on them in this court without reference to the citizenship of his assignors. (2) The transfer of the notes carried with them the mortgages to recover their payment. The latter are a mere incident of the former. The ownership of the notes gives the plaintiff the right to collect the debt of which they are evidence, by a suit in this court to enforce the lien of the mortgages on the land of the surety, and, (3,) This suit was brought within six years from the last payment of interest on these notes, and is therefore not barred by lapse of time.

The plaintiff is entitled to a decree establishing the amount due on the notes at $36,417 08, and for the sale of the land belonging to Pluma F. Cross in her lifetime, and included in the mortgage, for the purpose of paying the same and the case will be referred to a master of this court to make such sale and application of the proceeds.

Mr. George H. Williams and Mr. Henry Ach for the plaintiff.

Mr. William H. Holmes for the defendants.

FROM BILL NYE.

Story of an Impostor—Acquaintance of a Stranger who Claimed to be John the Baptist but Proved an Ingrate.

Bill Nye in the Chicago News.

I was imposed upon once in a way that I despise. I don't say it because it was the first time I was ever imposed upon for it was not. To be imposed upon seems to be my sphere. Eight years ago, while I was doing some assessment work on the old Boomerang claim on Mill creek our camp was startled by the appearance of a man with a hopeless droop in the lower part of his pantaloons and indications of a terrible nervous strain on the only suspender he wore. There was something about the man that instantly caught and retained the interest of the spectator. It was the suspender. Unconsciously we looked at it with horror and apprehension for it might give way at any moment. He was a small man with dark red eyes. They seemed to be all the time floating about in a sea of unshed tears. He did not wear good clothes. His raiment had originally been that of a man rather below the middle walks of life. This original owner had evidently worn them along for years below the middle walks of life, and then he had thrown them away.

AFTER A REASONABLE DELAY

This gentleman had gone to the rag-pile and appropriated them. We were not vain of our own personal appearance in camp in those days, but when we saw this man and his shaggy bark we felt more content with our lot. I can still see John the Baptist, as he called himself, in the clear red light of a mountain sunset in July, as he wound up the crooked road that crossed and recrossed the little irrigation canal. He wore a full beard with cracker crumbs in it, but otherwise perfectly plain. It was one of these long, reddish beards with little flecks of sunshine and other natural phenomena in it. It was the kind of beard that an old Etruscan Mormon generally banks up his windpipe with. He was a meek man with a retreating manner and a forehead of the same style. His ears hung low on the side of his head, and little tufts of red bunch grass grew out of each. They were pale ears with little bronze freckles on them, and he wore small eardrops in the puffy bottom of each lobe. He wore a Derby hat. It was not the kind of Derby hat worn so much now. It was about the first one that was made, and it had a wire run through the brim to hold it in shape. It was not a jaunty hat. It was rather what might be called a plain, unassuming hat that didn't intend to brag or boast but was willing to let its work show for itself.

HIS OTHER CLOTHES

Were plain, also. He was not vain of them, out of deference to the statutes in such case made and provided. The coat had flowing sleeves to it, and it was held in place at the throat by the use of a tenpenny nail. His pantaloons were once giddy and checked, but now they had lost all spirit and all hope. They drooped like a forgotten political boom and they clung to John the Baptist because there was no one else on whom to cling. These pantaloons were simply the wreck of former grandeur. Once proud and haughty, they were now used simply as an evasion of the law. Once sprightly and springy about the bottoms, they were now the saddest of all pictures, a pair of battered, neglected, baggy, plaid pantaloons, plain in front, looped over one shoulder, and caught at intervals by bull dogs. This man was said to be a little warped intellectually but I didn't notice it. Of course it was a little eccentric for him to come into camp and register as John the Baptist, without giving his surname, but most all of us wore *noms de plume* there in camp and so we were not inquisitive about people's home names. There is nothing that feels easier to eat and sleep in during hot weather, nothing that has less tendency to bag at the knees or bind under the arms than a Mother Hubbard *nom de plume*. So we all wore them. John the Baptist preached in camp on the following Sabbath and we all listened to him.

HE TALKED MODESTLY

About himself. Now and then he referred to the Creator, but only incidentally. He could make a good grammatical prayer, and, with better clothes on, would have made quite an impression as the chaplain of the legislature. Some of his petitions to the throne of grace would have read all right in the *Congressional Record* but still he wasn't a man who seemed to accomplish anything with his prayers. While he was a good all round, extemporaneous speaker, as such time his petitions never seemed to get any further than the clerk of the committee on credentials. I had faith in him though, and gave him my other blue flannel shirt, which he needed sadly especially when the days got pretty hot and he wanted to take off his coat and run around loose in his shirt sleeves. No man can successfully bluff around in a mining camp in his shirt sleeves unless he has a shirt, so John the Baptist wore my blue shirt and put his long, weary legs under my groaning board and slept on my floor [illegible] touched the stock [illegible] the barrel in [illegible] a crevice with it [illegible] some money of me and went over to town. He never came back to the old Boomerang claim but returned to his large and airy asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, as the guest of the state, [illegible] he is there now wearing my blue flannel shirt and doing the forerunner act. It was two weeks after he went away before I learned the truth. Then [illegible] up to my cabin and said:

"Bill, you remember that party that claimed to be John the Baptist and used your smoking tobacco here for two or three weeks and went away a fortnight ago. Well, he was no more John the Baptist than I be. They say he played the locust and wild honey racket all through Nebraska and dowsed 'em in good shape, but he was no more John the Baptist than I be. He was another man."

MOUNT RAINIER.

New York Evening Post.

Lieutenant Schwatka sends a very interesting letter to the *Times* on the physical geography of Washington territory, in which he notices the local endeavor to change the name of Mount Rainier to Mount Tacoma. This snow [illegible] and [illegible] regarded [illegible] for the grandest spectacle [illegible] the tourist's eye that can be seen on this continent with the possible exception of Mount St. Elias in Alaska. No Alpine summit can be compared with it, for although some are higher above sea level none is nearly so high above the [illegible] of the barrier. This crowning glory of the Northwest rises 14 440 feet from the [illegible] spectator's tidewater on Puget Sound. It is a gorgeous spectacle as seen from New Tacoma, but the fact does not warrant the ambitious attempt of the town to appropriate the grandest of American mountains as an advertisement and to inscribe their name upon it like a gilding of baking powders or stove polish. The name Rainier was given to it by its first discoverer among civilized mankind, and by a rule of universal recognition and one which our government has properly followed the name of Rainier belongs to it. All the official maps retain this name, but the makers of the Northern Pacific railroad maps have taken the liberty to change it to Tacoma—for advertising purposes undoubtedly. It is to be hoped that this move of the Tacoma town site speculators will not be successful. As the mountain is not likely to be moved away, the town and the railroad company can reap all the advantages that proximity affords without stealing the name also.

J. L. Norton Carroll, residing at Far Rockaway, Queens county, N. Y., was so crippled with inflammatory rheumatism, of ten years' standing, that he had to use crutches. He was completely cured by taking two Brandreth's Pills every night for thirty nights and will answer any written or personal inquiries.

AT WASHINGTON CITY.

Matters Personal and General of Interest to the Northwest.

Pension and Relief Bills—Protection of Seals in Alaska—Various Other Matters.

[Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Senator Blair, from the committee on pensions, made quick work of a bill introduced by Senator Dolph, granting a pension of $50 a month to Lizzie Wright Owen. The bill was favorably reported four days after its introduction, the exceptional circumstances of the case justifying, in the opinion of the committee, immediate action. A petition, signed by P. H. Sheridan, lieutenant-general, John Newton, brigadier-general, chief of engineers, Col. John M. Wilson, O. D. Green, assistant adjutant general, and a number of other high officials, accompanies the report. In this petition, which asks congress to grant Mrs. Owen a pension, appear the following statements: "Gen. Wright entered the military service as a commissioned officer, upon graduation from the military academy in 1822, and remained therein continuously until his death in 1865, which occurred at sea by the foundering of the steamer Brother Jonathan, between San Francisco and the Columbia river, Gen. Wright being at the time en route to Portland, Or., to assume command of the department of the Columbia. Gen. Wright's record of military service extended over a period of near half a century, covering three wars (Seminole, Mexican, and the rebellion) and innumerable conflicts with hostile Indians, in all of which he was most highly distinguished and successful. We are informed that no claim for pension has heretofore been presented on account of the services of either father or son. Mrs. Owen, the only daughter, was widowed several years since and left with quite a family of children. By her own exertions she has hitherto reared, educated, and maintained her children most reputably and well, but now, with advancing years and in failing health she asks aid from a generous government to her and their support." Mrs. Owen's mother was also lost on the Brother Jonathan. She is the only daughter of Gen. Wright. Her husband served for eighteen years as an officer in the regular army, but a resignation a short time before his death deprived her of a pension. Her brother, Col. Thomas F. Wright, was killed in the Modoc war. Mrs. Owen is now in Washington.

MAJOR BELGER.

Major James Belger, who has many friends in Oregon and Washington territory, having years ago been stationed at Vancouver and Port Townsend, is here looking after a bill that is pending before congress for his relief. It appears that when he was in charge of the quartermaster's stores in Baltimore during the civil war, charges of crookedness in his transactions were preferred against him. A court martial was ordered by Secretary Stanton and by said court martial Major Belger was found not guilty on a single indictment. Notwithstanding this, Secretary Stanton dismissed Belger from the army without submitting the dismissal to the president to be either approved or rejected. Stanton afterward regretted his action. In 1871 congress passed an act restoring Belger to his rank as major of the quartermaster's department, and in 1879 he was retired, having reached the age of sixty two years. The bill as originally introduced provided that he should be held to have been in continuous service in the army and he should receive the pay, rank, etc., of an officer in continuous service. The amount of pay to which he would thus be entitled is $17,-0[illegible]4 67. Senator Hawley, who lately submitted a report on the bill, struck out the pay clause and submitted a substitute authorizing the president to nominate him to be a lieutenant-colonel of the quartermaster's department. Mr. Hawley, in his report, recognizes Belger's valuable services but does not deem it in accordance with precedent to allow him back pay. The report says, with reference to Belger, "without a solitary exception from first to last, he has met the approval of his commanders and brother officers. The testimonials and petitions in his behalf, remarkable in number and variety, are too voluminous for this report." There is on file a letter in his favor from General Grant.

PROTECTION OF SEALS.

The sundry civil bill, as it passed the house of representatives, appropriated but $20 000 for the protection of the sea otter hunting grounds and seal fisheries of Alaska. Acting upon the urgent request of the secretary of the treasury that the appropriation be increased to $50 000 the senate committee on appropriations has recommended the increase. The usual appropriation has been $25 000 although last year only $10 000 was appropriated.

THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY BILL.

The much talked of Beck bill to prohibit members of congress from acting as attorneys or employes for certain railroad companies, is much amended as reported yesterday from the senate committee on judiciary, by Mr. Hoar. The original bill was very short, containing only nine lines of matter. The bill as reported strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts the following: "That it shall be unlawful for any member of either house of congress to accept employment as attorney at law, or payment for services of any kind in opposition to the United States, in any case in which the United States may be a party or in which its interests may be concerned, or from or against any railroad company which obtained its charter, or any grant of lands, or pecuniary aid from the United States, when measures specially affecting the interests of such railroad are pending before congress, or from or against any bank or corporation, or other officer or agent thereof, which obtained its charter or any pecuniary aid from the United States, or from or against any corporation or company, its officer or agent, engaged in the business of interstate commerce by land or water, or in the business of interstate transportation, or in the transportation of United States mails, or from or against [illegible] or person or [illegible] thereof, [illegible] the production [illegible] in the business of importing [illegible] the United States from any foreign country any article whatever upon the importation of which any customs duty is now levied or shall at any time hereafter be levied, or from or against any manufacturer of [illegible] on which an excise tax is now levied, or shall at any time hereafter be levied by any act of congress. That any person who violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and [illegible] be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, [illegible] not exceeding $[illegible] or by both in the discretion of the court."

On the same day that the bill was reported Senator Coke, in behalf of the minority of the judiciary committee introduced the following amendment to the bill, which amendment or substitute differs not materially from the bill as originally introduced by Senator Beck: "That it shall be unlawful for any member of either house of congress, or any civil officer of the United States, to accept employment as attorney at law, or payment for services of any kind, or any gratuity whatever, from any railroad company or any officer or agent thereof which obtained its charter, or any grant of lands, or pecuniary aid from the United States, and any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding $5000, and imprisoned not more than one year, in the discretion of the court."

A RELIEF BILL.

A bill that has passed the senate, that has been favorably reported by a house committee and is now on the house calendar is for the relief of John H. Kinkead, S. Sussman, and C. O. Wood for the rent and value of certain buildings in Alaska. It appears that these men bought certain buildings in Sitka before Alaska was ceded to the United States and therefore according to the terms of the treaty of purchase the buildings as private property remained in the hands of their owners, being exempt from cession. Later one of the buildings was rented to the government collector of customs for $2[illegible] a month. When the lease was submitted to the secretary of the treasury, he declined to approve it and ordered the collector to continue in possession and hold it as public property. Still later Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, then in command of the department of Alaska, seized the remaining part of this building and the other buildings in question and turned the same to military purposes. The buildings have never been restored to their owners nor any rent paid. Suit was brought against the government in the court of claims but the court held that it has no jurisdiction in the matter. The bill reported simply grants jurisdiction to the court of claims to try these claims and to award to the claimants a fair rent and indemnity for said building. From the report the committee are evidently of the opinion that Kinkead, Sussman and Wood have been unjustly treated.

Several bills have this session been introduced looking to the affording of relief to congress in the investigation of claims. On the 10th inst. Senator Hoar introduced another bill on this subject, which was twice read, referred to the committee on claims, and the same day was favorably reported back to the senate by Mr. Hoar. This measure provides, in brief, that whenever any bill shall be pending in either house of congress providing for the payment of a claim against the United States, legal or equitable, or for a grant, gift, or bounty to any person, the house in which such bill is pending may refer the same to the court of claims, who shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to congress and the executive departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the government," and report to such house the facts in the case, and the amount, where the same can be liquidated. Any facts as to whether there has been delay or laches in presenting a claim, and any facts bearing upon the question whether the bar of any statute of limitation should be removed shall also be reported.

J.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR. APPLY AT [illegible] 11j2

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work [illegible] Front 34 F st. 21j3

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 183 Front st., cor. Yamhill. jy3

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ONLY A GOOD penman need apply; personal application in writing, stating age [illegible] address [illegible] care Oregonian. 11j3

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRYMAN [illegible] wages $40 per month and board [illegible] Address [illegible] 11j4

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN ASphalt work [illegible] Stark [illegible]

WANTED—MAN OR STOUT BOY TO MAKE [illegible] Apply [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A LARGE FOR[illegible] Apply to HALE, SMITH & BURNS [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR [illegible] Morrison st., Portland.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

$350 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR—[illegible] Address A. B. [illegible] Oregonian.

WANTED—[illegible] Address R. R. [illegible] Oregonian.

WANTED—50 CORDS FIRST CLASS HEM[illegible] HERBERT BRADLEY & CO. [illegible] Or.

WANTED—A TENANT FOR A NEW BRICK 42 room hotel in Vancouver. Apply to ROBERT WOLF [illegible] 16mtf

WANTED—NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, 5 MINutes walk from postoffice, either south or north, for a term of years. Address S., care of Oregonian.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION to do cooking and housework. Apply at [illegible] Fifth [illegible] Washington. 15j3

A MIDDLE AGED LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a country; good cook or housekeeper; good references if required. Address 120 Fourth st. 20j

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible] YEARS experience in general merchandise store a position as clerk or bookkeeper; best of references. Address J. B. H., care Oregonian. 20j3

WANTED—WORK FOR TYPE WRITER. I PREfer having work at home; would go into an office if necessary; am familiar with legal documents, law work [illegible] clerk's office for a number of years. Address F. L. W., No. 149 Tenth st., City. j6

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE POSITION IN [illegible] house; anything to make a living [illegible] Address R. S. T., care Oregonian. 14 6

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL MINING SP[illegible] money in commission or salary [illegible] Box [illegible] New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESTAURANT STAND AT THE OCCIDENTAL hotel; good card and fixtures for sale. Inquire at the [illegible] 1-j7

FOR SALE—TIN SHOP AND FIXTURES, ONLY [illegible] For particulars address H. B. [illegible] Oregon. 3j1

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LIVERY STABLE [illegible] JOHN M. CRESS, 135½ First st. j1f

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS AND FIXTURES [illegible] Call on or address [illegible] M. KUHN [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LIQUOR STORE, GOOD location; cheap rent, clean stock; one of the best [illegible]. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 14m tf

$400 MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN A [illegible] H. B. REED [illegible] Portland. 7

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FOR PROPERTY ON [illegible] Coast [illegible] Address JOSEPH BONE, [illegible] W. T.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF OWN[illegible] ALLEN & THOMPSON, Attorneys [illegible] Real Estate [illegible] Olympia, W. T.

BAKERY FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness; with investigation. For further information apply to BERNHEIM & MANNER [illegible]

COUNTRY STORE TO SELL, DOING A CASH business, 11 miles from Portland on West Side R. R.; telegraph [illegible] and postoffice in same building. Apply to J. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. [illegible]

$4000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE FINEST paying businesses in town; profits over $300 a year. Apply at once to C. A. REED, Sixth [illegible] streets, Portland. 2m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT fronting east on South Fourth st., for $1500. JOHN M. CRESS, 135½ First st. 1tj

FOR SALE—ONE SECTION OF CEDAR TIMber land on Gray's Harbor [illegible] Also [illegible] J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent [illegible]

[illegible] OF SALE—[illegible] J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, Agent [illegible]

FINE FARMS [illegible] C. A. REED [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT SEAview [illegible]

CHEAP HOMES—ON EASY PAYMENTS ON THE [illegible]

[illegible] C. A. REED [illegible]

BUY YOURSELF A CHEAP HOME WHILE [illegible] C. A. REED & CO., Sixth and Morrison [illegible] Portland.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SAFE, ALMOST new. [illegible] Front st.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD HORSE, ONE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A MINNESOTA CHIEF THRESHing [illegible] Address T. H. W., Oregonian office. 21

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO BOATS [illegible] [illegible] shop Scott [illegible]

FOR SALE—SODA WATER FOUNTAINS FOR SALE [illegible] First & Ash [illegible] 11m

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. [illegible] AUTHORIZED AGENT [illegible] collection of claims [illegible] government, Washington, D. C., dealer in notes, stocks and real estate. 10 [illegible] Portland. 11tf

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES REpaired or exchanged at the New Home office [illegible] Morrison st. 2jlm

H. FISK—CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. ANalyses made of all substances. 106 First street, Portland.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 43 Front street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED [illegible], Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH alcove baywindow and hot and cold water. 170 Tenth st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill. 20j7

DESIRABLE SUNNY ROOMS EN SUITE OR single. Southwest cor. First and Yamhill sts. 20 tf

ROOMS TO RENT IN GOOD BRICK BUILDings from $5 to $35 per month. JOHN M. CRESS, 135½ First st. 3jlm

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM SUITE OR single; desirable location. 181 Yamhill and West Park sts. 18jiw

TO LET—BY WEEK OR MONTH A LIMITED number of single and family rooms on first and second floors of Occidental Hotel, First and Morrison sts., thoroughly renovated, low rates. 18jy

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. [illegible] First st. 8jlm

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms en suite or single. MRS. LOUGUEZ, 13[illegible] Washington st.—McGinn's Block. 2jlm

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS, ALL OR SINGLY, FRONT on First st., between Alder and Washington, one flight stairs. Inquire Neptune Baths, same floor. [illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; complete change, moderate prices, by day, week, month. 229½ Second, bet. Salmon & Main.

FOR RENT—IN THE ELEGANT [illegible] ST. NEW Block, First and Market sts., two unfurnished [illegible] with kitchen, also a furnished suite. Only respectable parties need apply. 7jlm

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL (FRONT st., [illegible] Madison and Jefferson) has been thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret. Rooms from $[illegible] [illegible] with kitchen [illegible] accommodations for [illegible] 25jelm

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

STORE FOR RENT OR LEASE—IN FRONT ST., brick [illegible] at 183 Front st., cor. Yamhill. j[illegible]

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE COT[illegible] with all modern improvements [illegible] Inquire of KLOSTERMAN & CO. [illegible] Front st. 16j

COTTAGE FOR RENT—AFTER JULY 31 THE [illegible]

FOR RENT—FIRST [illegible] ROOM HOUSE IN [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE [illegible] ROOMS, MODERN [illegible] Also [illegible] pleasant [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, MODERN [illegible] East Park sts., and [illegible] Inquire of S. MITCHELL [illegible] Front st. 23je

FOR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A VERY complete and beautiful house; location central. F. W. [illegible] Stark st. 5m

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND LODGING AT $8 PER week at the Ocean House on Clatsop Beach, three miles above Seaside. Address MRS. S. L. BYRD [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 34 Morrison st., corner Pacific. 1tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GORDON SETTER PUP ABOUT 9 months old from [illegible] Washington st. A reward will be paid by bringing the same to the Freeman [illegible] Washington st. 20jtf

LOST—PLAIN BAND BRACELET. FINDER will please return to this office and be rewarded. 1jy

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NO. 1 STORAGE AT VERY LOW RATES. Apply to F. BICKEL, S. W. cor. G and Front sts. 15jlm

NOTICE—HAVING RETIRED FROM MY place of business, 201 First st., notice is hereby given that all claims against or due me should be presented to me at [illegible] Sheridan st. within 30 days from this notice. (8jlm) L. JACOBS.

MOVING AND RAISING HOUSES, BARNS and other buildings; long experience in the East. For estimates address Samuel Chapman, room 1, I. O. O. F. Building, formerly New Cumberland, W. Va. [illegible]

PARTIES DESIRING TO CHARTER THE large and commodious barge Cascade should apply to M. G. MORGAN, Central Dock, P. O. box 890.

PARTIES DESIRING THE BEAUTIFUL LIT[illegible] yacht [illegible] for a [illegible] gathering should call on or address M. G. MORGAN, Central Dock, P. O. Box 890. m14f

REMOVED—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Strong & Strong have removed their law offices from Dekum's building to rooms 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Labbe's building, N. E. corner Second and Washington sts. Entrance at room [illegible], west end of the hall, upstairs. 23jelm

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope, and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 4 and 14 [illegible] Portland, Or. 4mtf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Burns & Newton, [illegible] freight [illegible] business, is this day dissolved [illegible] Frank A. Newton [illegible] all indebtedness against the said firm.
N. E. BURNS.
F. A. NEWTON.

In referring to the above announcement I would respectfully inform [illegible] patrons I will still continue the business [illegible] and business intrusted to my care will be carefully looked after. [illegible]
F. A. NEWTON.

TAKE NOTICE—THAT JOHN BRONE, EXECUtor [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] court house [illegible] The St. George hotel [illegible] Narrow Gauge railroad [illegible] The furniture and good will of the business will be sold with lot. 23
JOHN [illegible], Executor.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st. 20nlm

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

E. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 130 Front st.

C. [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or. 4m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants. Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SLADDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants [illegible] butter, cheese, dried and green fruits. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or. 26otf

GIBSON, CLAUSSENIUS & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants; specialties—wheat, flour, sacks, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HELLMAN, [illegible] HIDES, [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, [illegible] Engines [illegible] Machinery a specialty.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importers and dealers in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton [illegible] Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

FINANCIAL.

THE OREGON MORTGAGE COMPANY HAS [illegible] Scotland [illegible] office [illegible] 8j1t

MONEY TO LOAN. NOTES DISCOUNTED. [illegible] SMITH, [illegible] First st.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. [illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 75 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER [illegible] and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, fronts, shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding too to order.

ART DECORATORS.

F. [illegible] EXCLUSIVE [illegible] in Wall Paper and Art Decorations [illegible] 127 and 129 Third st.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHRUP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST., Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

The Pacific Incubator & Brooder.
Gold Medal at Sacramento and San Francisco, 1885, over all competitors. It will hatch any kind of eggs better than a hen. Galvanized Wire Netting, the Wilson Bone Mill, the American Meat Chopper, and Poultry Appliances in great variety. Also every kind of Land and Water Fowls. Send 2c stamp for 60-page illustrated catalogue to Pacific Incubator Co., Box 1[illegible], Oakland, Cal.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING [illegible] CO.
No. 15 NORTH FIRST STREET, [illegible]
McMillen's addition East Portland.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1886.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BAR SERVICE

With the purpose of finding out how much fire there is under all the smoke about the pilotage and towage service at the entrance to the Columbia river, THE OREGONIAN has made a thorough investigation on the ground and is now positive of what it stated a few days back as an opinion, namely that the service is in the main, prompt, efficient and reasonably cheap. The general facts of the situation are as follows: The mouth of the river is between Oregon and Washington territory and is therefore under a double jurisdiction. Oregon has a law governing the appointment of pilots and limiting their charges in the case of vessels of the class in the foreign trade to [illegible] per foot of draught. Out of every fee, received by a pilot licensed under this law, $1 per foot must be paid to the state. The state furnishes free for the common use of its licensed pilots, a boat suitable for cruising off the bar. There is no regulation as to towage, that being left as a matter of business to private enterprise. Washington territory also has a law regulating the appointment of pilots and limiting their charges to $[illegible] per foot, but it does not require pilots to surrender any part of their fees. Nor does it supply a pilot boat, though it requires, as a qualification on the part of the pilots, that they shall be provided with a boat or boats for reaching ships. Towage is not considered by the territorial law. Two tug boat companies are engaged in the business of towing ships in and out over the bar—Flavel & Simpson, of Astoria, with three tug boats and the Portland "Board of Trade" company with one tug boat. There is, however, no rivalry between these companies, as they are operated under a single management. This management has engaged a number of Washington territory pilots as employes, paying them by the month, providing them with tugs for cruising off the bar and engrossing their fees. Territorial pilots are preferred because they are not required to give up any share of their fees.

And now as to practical operation. Tugs with the "Flavel" pilots (those employed by the tugboat management) cruise about off the bar, and the state pilot boat with the Oregon or "opposition" pilots sails about the entrance, both in wait for ships. In case a Flavel pilot reaches an inbound ship first the tug hooks on and carries her in, or if the weather is bad and the bar rough keeps watch and takes her in upon the first opportunity. If an "opposition" pilot reaches a ship first he must either sail her in or call on the Flavel tugs. Now it is not in human nature for the tug management to be pleased with this sort of service, since in the former case it gets both the pilotage and towage fees and in the latter the towage fee alone. But it does, whenever required to do so, tow in ships which have opposition pilots. It does not, however, send its tugs to dodge about in waiting in such cases as it would if a pilot in its own employ were on board. And when, as it frequently happens, several ships are waiting to be towed in, those having on board pilots of the tug company are taken in first. The tug management simply attends to its own business before that of its rivals. Capt. Flavel declared, when asked the direct question, that in no case had one of his tugs ever refused to bring in a ship piloted by the opposition when asked to do so and when it could be done conveniently and the statement is supported by the most reliable testimony. Not so with ships outward bound. These Capt. Flavel absolutely refuses to serve unless they will employ his pilots. It should be added that Flavel has reduced the piloting fee to $5 per foot. This is the whole story.

The public interest in this matter is simply this, that the service shall be adequate to the necessities—prompt, reasonable in its charges and sufficiently strong for emergencies. These requirements are now all answered. The contest between the Flavel pilots and the opposition pilots is simply a matter of business rivalry. It would be better if the pilotage and towage interests were entirely separate but they cannot be separated where the business is comparatively small. Laws cannot do it, so it is of no use to enact them. Under proper limitation as to charges, it is much better to have a strong monopoly than a weak rivalry, for this reason: that in the case of accident, like that of three years ago to the Queen of the Pacific, three or four tugs operating together can do more effective work than if they were rivals, each trying to cheat the others out of a salvage fee. In the matter of serving ships, too, where there is only business enough to employ three or four tugs, the service is better if they are under one management, provided of course this management is reasonable in its charges, and on this point there is no complaint against Flavel. Such confusion as exists in the business on the Columbia bar grows not out of the inefficiency of the system or the rapacity of its management, but out of the existence of a weak opposition. Yet if this opposition were suddenly raised to the status of an equal competitor with the tug company, there would be nothing to prevent the organization of a new weak opposition to continue the disturbance.

A great part of the current complaint is made by ship-masters to cover their own delinquencies. Much of it, too, is designed to influence the legislature to put a tug in commission on the bar, in the interest of the opposition pilots. A bill will be urged in the legislature this coming winter, appropriating money for this purpose, and it is desired to work up a public sentiment in its favor. The proposition is an absurdity. It would be as improper and unwise for the state to go into the towage business as in any other kind of business. It would, too, be ruinous just as a matter of business, [illegible] the substitution of a state [illegible] rival [illegible] It would involve the state [illegible] not less than [illegible] and a monthly [illegible]. The impossibility of [illegible] business of such [illegible] discretionary authority must be [illegible] and abuses [illegible] need not be [illegible].

[illegible]

A great many [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] warning [illegible] the direction [illegible] wondered why [illegible] mulgated [illegible] explained.

It appears that the democratic office-holders in many parts of the country were making themselves very active and conspicuous in [illegible] things up. At the Iowa democratic convention there was present every revenue collector in the state, nearly all the deputies likewise were present, as were also the U. S. Marshal, the U. S. district attorney and innumerable postmasters. The assistant commissioner of the general land office returned to Washington from Indiana a few days ago after six weeks absence upon a campaign to secure a nomination to congress. At the convention in that state by which Holman was renominated for congress, the collector of internal revenue for the district was master of ceremonies—sat on the front seat and made the motions and an Indian inspector, absent from his duties, was chief assistant. The convention was half made up of office-holders, no less than five postmasters being present in the delegation from a single county. In the same state U. S. District Attorney Lamb, after an active and protracted campaign, has secured a nomination for congress. In Ohio the same kind of work has been going on. According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a democratic paper, "at Coshocton a few days ago was held the first Ohio democratic congressional convention of this campaign, and under a democratic administration. In that body were no less than twenty-four federal office-holders conducting themselves as if they and their offices were the personal property of a congressman seeking a renomination. They were his tools, his serfs, his slaves, using their influence and their purses to control results which should have been shaped by the sentiment of the people and of the state."

These things, going on in many states, attracted the attention of the mugwumps, who forthwith laid them before the president. The New York *Times*, Boston *Herald*, New York *Evening Post* and other journals notified the president that if the administration intended or desired to leave the mugwumps any ground whatever to stand on the activity of office-holders in politics must cease. It was declared by *Harper's Weekly* that "the conduct of some of the officers appointed within a year to supersede offensive partisans has surpassed [illegible] offensiveness that of those who were superseded." Continuing, it admonished the president that "nothing would be more effective in securing an honorable observance of the law in every office to which it applies than the prompt discipline of democratic offenders. The rule of offensive partisanship has been rigorously applied to republicans, but it is not known to have been applied with equal rigor to democrats. But nothing would more surely strengthen the president in public confidence than the plain and emphatic proof that in this matter of prostituting a public trust to a party purpose he is no respecter of offensive partisans."

The president, however, would not go so far as to dismiss from office any of the offensive democratic partisans but he had to do something, and the proclamation or encyclical letter, was the result. Whether it will be effective or not will soon be seen but certain it is that removal of a score or so of the officials who were known to be guilty of packing conventions or otherwise taking offensive part in politics,—or even removal of a single one,—would have put an effectual stop to the activity of which complaint was made.

HAZING IN COLLEGE

A case of brutal hazing was recently brought to light at Mount Vernon college, Alliance, Ohio. A student was decoyed into an old abandoned college building, blindfolded and ushered into the presence of twenty or thirty students. Bound hand and foot, he was rolled over [illegible]. Next his clothing was removed and he was placed upon a cake of ice for a considerable length of time. He was then tossed in a blanket. His persecutors then placed him on his face and branded on his back the emblem of a secret society they pretended to represent. Hazing is a most detestable and degrading practice at West Point and Annapolis, and at most of our institutions for civil education, where it takes the shape of inflicting gross personal outrage upon all new comers. If a mob of [illegible] should seize an unoffending citizen of Portland, shave his head, place him under a pump, wet him into insensibility, violently destroy the furniture of his room, smash the windows of his house, public opinion would uphold that citizen in resorting to desperate and even bloody resistance to repel such an attack. The faculties of our various colleges, civil and military, are responsible for the growth of such abuses by the inadequate punishment they administer in such cases. No man, tyrant or coward enough to mob, with his associates, one of his schoolfellows, ought to remain a member of any college one hour after his guilt is manifest. The "fagging" system is denounced to-day by the best sentiment of England and yet "fagging" is humanity itself compared with the cowardly and brutal acts that are usually comprehended in the word "hazing." Let the American youth justify their animal life and courage in athletic sports, but let us be English enough to respect fair play, and hazing is an outrage on that word. The simplest and most effective way to extinguish this outrage would be for college faculties, in every instance, to pass the matter over to the police and insist on such offenders being prosecuted and punished to the fullest extent of the law. The romance and seductive excitement of hazing would die out rapidly if a few young gentlemen went to the penitentiary for their crimes.

RAPID CHANGE

The rainfall is steadily extending westward from the Missouri river. Good crops are being raised now in Western Kansas and Nebraska, where a few years ago it was believed the land was valueless because of the absence of rains. The change, says the Salt Lake *Tribune*, has been brought about by the cultivation of the soil and by tree-planting. The work has hardly begun, but the effect already has been wonderful. Scientists explain that all air contains much moisture; that in what we call dry air the particles of water are so infinitely small that they are lighter than the air and float upon it. With cultivation of the soil and with tree-planting the air near the surface is cooled. This has the effect that the pressure of the hand upon a wet sponge has, and when enough of the particles of water are pressed together they become heavier than the air and fall in dew, or when the same process is continued in greater degree, the result is a fall of rain. The increasing rainfall in the West is the drawing from the air of the moisture which was formerly afloat in particles so small that the air was heavier than they, and there being nothing in the form of cool air to compress the sponge, no rainfall followed. As tree-planting and cultivation of the soil go on over wider areas throughout the great treeless region of the interior, there will be steady increase of rainfall and a century hence, or even less, the larger part of "the great desert region" will be as fertile as any on the continent. This fact was set forth some years ago by Rev Dr Atkinson, of this city, in a series of letters to THE OREGONIAN and every year is verifying it in the basin of the upper Columbia, as well as in Utah and Western Kansas and Nebraska.

At the recent election at Walla Walla, Mr Winans, candidate of the business men, was beaten for mayor, this result coming about through the active opposition of the local whisky ring. The result is particularly exasperating to the business men, from the fact that the whisky ring is a thing of their own fostering. At the recent local option election they joined with it in defeating prohibition in the fear that it might hurt the general business of the town. They did not imagine that it would turn its forces against them, as it has done, upon the first opportunity. So general and profound is the disgust felt by the business men, that we are told prohibition would carry by a large majority if it were to be submitted again.

A large lot of tin ore recently arrived at Chicago from the Black Hills. It is the first considerable quantity ever mined in America. Prof. Bailey, geologist of Dakota, says that the deposits of tin in the Black Hills are practically limitless, covering an area of [illegible]000 square miles. But the whole vast deposit has been monopolized by one company, composed of heavy Eastern capitalists. We are importing tin at the rate of $2[illegible],000,000 a year, and this American company claims to be able to supply the whole product called for by the American market. If so there will be another colossal American monopoly.

In all probability Lappeus and others will get judgment against the city for about $1[illegible],000, in consequence of the omission of the mayor to state when they were removed from the police force, the cause or causes of their removal. This is a legacy of the beautiful management of the affairs of the city under the Chapman administration, which the city owes to the Mitchell ring, under the manipulation of Simon, Besser, Joe Strowbridge, John Carr and others, who preferred Chapman for mayor to a man like D. P. Thompson.

Walla Walla is suffering from clouds of dust, and since the council will not pay for sprinkling the streets, the *Statesman* wants it to pass an ordinance prohibiting any one from riding faster than a walk. This plan is recommended to Portland's councilmen as being both easy and cheap.

Speaking of the president's encyclical to office holders the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks: "Mr. Cleveland writes very well, but a little less composition and more action on his part would advance the cause of real reform."

Washington specials say that many members of congress who intend to vote against the river and harbor bill voted for every proposition to increase it regardless of its merits. The object was to overload the bill.

ROBERT BURNS

Ninety years ago yesterday died Robert Burns, the [illegible] peasant, the beautiful wild rose of his [illegible] genius blossomed brightly to the last of the thirty seven years of his troubled life. He was poor, he was proud, he was a man of independent spirit; he lived in days when literary genius had no remunerative market, when the poor author could live only by paying court to some noble patron. So this man of beautiful genius had a hard life of it. Poetry did not help his poverty. His political opinions were not those of court circles and this noble spirited, sensitive man, who was worthy to be the light and life of the intellectual circle of his time, wore out his days prematurely, the engineer of a petty government wheel, for when he did some of his finest work Burns was a supervisor of excise, with a salary of $350 a year, living in a house in Dumfries for which he paid a rent of but $40 a year. But how splendid has been the atonement of time for this clouded life and neglected fame.

Burns stands unique in our literature as the poet of the people. He is to English literature what Beranger is to French. Other poets have been as poor and miserable as he, but no other poet has poured forth the everyday music and mirth of the human heart like Burns. His note was never that of a caged bird or cultivated songster. His music was the "wood notes wild." The skylark's morning hail, the nightingale's evening farewell, the silver bell of the wood thrush, the piping of the wailing plover, were all heard in Burns's muse. The prayer of humble piety, the voice of lowly love, tender and true, the broad, rank humor of the sidewalk, the scorching tongue of blasting satire, were all included among the various voices of this many-sided poetic genius. Burns rose to the somber majesty of Shakespeare's Macbeth in "Tam O'Shanter," and in "The Jolly Beggars" there is a mastery over the broadly comic worthy of the hand that drew Jack Falstaff. What is the quality that makes the fame of Burns so fadeless with humanity? The Scotch do not feel his genius more than other English-speaking people do. His statue stands in Central park in the metropolis of America. The Irish are more emotional than the Scotch, and yet they have no poet so fondly cherished by the world and themselves as Burns is by the whole circle of English civilization. Tom Moore, a man of unquestionable genius, is as distant from the popular heart, compared with Burns, as Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is distant from Daniel Webster. The reason is not simply because Burns had superior genius, but because his poetry was the breath of his real life and labor. Others had sung the songs of the people that were not of the people, but Burns was a magnificently endowed man, who sprung direct from the people, and had always lived in close communion with the people; he was unspoiled by contact with colleges or culture of any sort. He sang with all the hilarious freedom and unconsciousness of a bobolink; he whistled melodiously with all the unconcern of a blackbird that sits on the topmost twig of a pine in the springtime. He had labored, suffered, lived with the people and when he sang he sang as sincerely and as unaffectedly as a tuneful bird that gives the morning a joyful greeting or dismisses departing day with plaintive [illegible] regretful music. There is no false or affected strain in his song and it is the eloquent sincerity that captures all hearts, high and low.

He [illegible] Burns [illegible] rude and rough
[illegible]
Wh[illegible] simple manly stuff
A [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] hearts and ears
[illegible]
From humble smiles and tears

This is Burns. His touch not only melts the hard shell of the Scottish heart but it sways all honest manly tender hearts wherever English is spoken. Bayard Taylor was only just when he said of the wide sweep of Burns's immortal song that while each soldier had his special girl, "all hearts sing Annie Laurie." Burns is ninety years dead and yet no man of sensibility can to-day read "Bonnie Lesley," "Highland Mary," "Bonnie Doon," the exquisite "Elegy on Matthew Henderson," or any other of his hundred famous poems without feeling keenly the warm "touch of that vanished hand," the rich melody, mirthful or sad, of that sweet yet strong voice "that is still." And this is because he was so sincere a man that if artist at all he was unconscious of his art. His genius is lovely, and you feel that he was pre-eminently a lovable man. The popular notion that Burns was in his latter days a hopelessly abandoned man and an unmitigated sot is entirely without foundation. That Burns, as was common in his day, sometimes drank to excess, can not be denied; that he was an habitual drunkard is pure fiction. The testimony of his wife and his most intimate friends is that Burns was never known to drink to excess in his own house. Burns had his weakness and his faults, like other men, but he was no confirmed inebriate. He had a high-strung, super-sensitive nature, a fine, athletic, full-blooded physique, and he loved not wisely always, because he loved as democrats vote, both early and often, but the aristocratic puppies, who gave Burns the cold shoulder on the streets of Dumfries did it because of his political heresy, not because of his social excesses which never rose above the public habit and practice of his time. The best proof that his last days were not sottish is the fact that he then produced some of his very best work including "Duncan Gray," "Last May a Braw Wooer," "My Heart is Sair," "Bonnie Doon," "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," "Scots Wha Hae," and "Auld Lang Syne." This enumeration does not suggest either mental decadence or moral deterioration. Carlyle in his famous essay on Burns, treats him as he treated everybody else in his manner of judging everybody but himself, for he dwells with severity on incidents that were not properly a peculiar indictment of Burns but an indictment of the social habits of his d[illegible] [illegible] habits which endured and were respectable in the day of Walter Scott by his own confession. Burns as a [illegible] peasant boy grew up with the turf cutters, with whom the invariable habit was to drink deeply of whisky and convivial drinking was common in his day even with the clergy, so that he cannot be judged fairly by the standard of our own day. If [illegible] [illegible] frank [illegible] bought, sang songs and cracked jokes and [illegible] Burns he would have lost caste with [illegible] because he would have outraged the social decency and decorum of his time, but because we give to this its true reason why we shall be [illegible] on Burns, who simply bowed down to the [illegible] and coarse convivial spirit of his time. And yet taking Burns at his worst and weakest side, he was a lovely and lovable man compared with Carlyle, who was chaste and sober, because he had no stomach, because he was a miser and contemptible cynic, who treated his gifted wife as carelessly as a man might a head cook or hired housekeeper. Burns, with all his faults, will always be beloved because he was always kindly and tender to the women that loved him, while Carlyle treated his beautiful, spirited wife as if she was a serf and immolated her on the altar of his own supreme personal selfishness. Carlyle, who is justly described as the Marwood of English literature, will be remembered chiefly to be cursed for the brutality with which he sent good men to the scaffold and the moral blindness with which he heroized tyrants, while Burns, whom he presumed to place under his microscope, will always have and hold the warmest place in the world's heart. Here are some lines that might stand for the picture of Burns:

A helper of the human race
A soul of beauty and of grace,
A spirit firm, erect and free
That never basely bends the knee,
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain for small or great
That snaps the fetters despots make
And loves the truth for its own sake
That worships God and him alone
That trembles at no tyrant's rod
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curse and ban
That is the soul that filled this man.

Henry Watterson, the well-known editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is now in England, expresses the opinion that there is not so much good-will between the English and the Americans as some persons imagine. He appears to think that instead of being closely allied by ties of sympathy and friendship, the English and the Americans are naturally hostile to each other. He considers them rivals in trade and finance, and that therefore all their professions of friendship for each other are in want of a good foundation upon which to rest.

LAWYER OR MACHINIST

The college graduate for this year has his education—that is, he has his diploma. Now what will he do with it? The question is a serious one, for the college graduate of to-day is subjected to a severer competition in his struggle for life and public honors than was his father when he left college halls. The liberal professions are all more crowded than they were fifty years ago. Our civilization is more exacting than that of the generation of our fathers. Of the present graduating class at Yale fifty-seven will study law, eleven medicine, six enter the ministry, twenty-seven will enter business, fourteen will teach and five study engineering. It is pleasant to know that all these college men have not chosen the "liberal" professions, for the time has been when a young man hesitated to enter mercantile life because he held a diploma written in bastard Latin. The ease with which a liberal education is obtained nowadays lifts many persons out of their natural sphere of action, since few men who have been through college have the moral pluck and good sense to refuse to enter a profession for which they feel they are not fitted, and in consequence the world loses some valuable worker and gets in exchange nothing but an educated drone. The Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* has the following sensible word in deprecation of so many graduates choosing the legal profession:

Young men who regard the law as the surest road to wealth and distinction make a great mistake. This is a growing country with vast material interests. There are cities and railroads to be built, bridges to be constructed, mines to be developed, inventions and discoveries to be made and millions of acres to be scientifically worked. These great interests clamor for attention and they offer fortune and fame to the man who will handle them skillfully.

We do not believe that in any graduating class of a southern college the figures will resemble those furnished from Yale. Since the war we have learned to take very practical views of everything. We consider the successful inventor of a cotton harvester or the man who improves a cotton gin a much more important personage than a distinguished lawyer. We look upon the successful farmer as the equal of the professional man and a new mill, factory or furnace excites much more interest than an eloquent speech.

What is true of the South is true of many of the older states at the East. The late Judge McCafferty, associate justice of the Boston municipal court, was trained as a machinist, and laboriously and at great personal cost and sacrifice educated himself to the law. When he died, at the age of 56, his salary was but $4000, not a large income for a man with a family in a great city. The same energy, industry and popular qualities that would lift a man from a machinist to fair standing as a lawyer doubtless would have achieved larger comfort and wealth for him had he devoted himself to his trade, for a superior man would quickly have found an opportunity to go into business for himself, and his rise would probably have been quite as rapid as in the law, with greater independence and larger emoluments. A good machinist has a better chance of a competence at [illegible] than the average lawyer who starts poor and friendless. The ranks of the professions are so crowded that nothing but very superior talents and incessant toil secures a good income. Young men born to wealth and college bred [illegible] to the professions eagerly as a respectable refuge, and educated mediocrity with poverty staring it in the face, from false pride seeks the professions rather than master an excellent mechanical trade which involves manual labor.

In New England, while the number of men entering the professions is increasing, the volume of remunerative legal business is decreasing save in the large cities. In the new states of the West there is a fair field for a lawyer, but at the East the reward is small for the severe intellectual labor involved, and is likely to diminish rather than increase. On the other hand, there is always a demand for sober, energetic and competent machinists. From their ranks have risen some of the ablest business men in the metal and kindred manufacturing industries of the country. From their ranks a large number of the ablest railroad officials in the country have been taken. With the rapid growth of the country and the steady increase in railways, the demand for good men, masters of mechanical trades, is sure to increase. A wealthy merchant of Montreal was surprised a few years ago by his boy choosing to be a machinist rather than go through college and study a profession. He at once put him into the shops of the Grand Trunk railroad, where he learned his trade from the very bottom, working hard in the dirt with his hands early and late. The boy's time will soon be up and his father is proud in the knowledge that his son is so good a master of his trade that, with his excellent education he can not only support himself, but is reasonably sure to rise some day to lucrative responsibility in his calling. One of the very ablest railroad consulting engineers in this country took this course, though born to wealth and opportunities for independence, and to-day he is at the top of his profession, though not yet 35 years of age.

The professions are crowded, the ranks of mercantile life are crowded and are at best uncertain employment, but the ranks of the good mechanical trades are not crowded, and the only reason why more young men of intelligence do not enter them is false pride. A New England farmer's son would rather be a railway conductor or a clerk than a farmer or a machinist; a woman would rather be a shop girl or work in a filthy factory than do house work and have a decent home with a refined family. The best thing about Adirondack Murray was that when he fell out of the pulpit he put his college [illegible] in his pocket and went to work with his [illegible] he worked in a saw mill in Texas, and afterwards kept a restaurant and did his own cooking, in Montreal finally he got [illegible] to resume his [illegible] on his feet rising again into public esteem because he did not put his hands in his pockets and whine about "hard luck" and "better days." There are excellent shoemakers in New [illegible], who are also excellent Latin scholars but they have no false pride, for though they are scholars they are hand workers too, [illegible] calling. [illegible] pleasant to know that a man who had brains enough to be once a power in the pulpit, who was an able writer and strong speaker on many topics of public interest should ever be compelled even transiently to bury his best talent, but nevertheless it was manly in Murray that, unlike the vast mass of men trained to literature, he was not afraid to work with his hands.

The chief curse of a college or even a high school education is that young men graduate with a false pride and prejudice which they seldom pocket, against manual labor. They look upon honest work with the hands as carrying with it the shame almost of the almshouse so that at the East the student would rather steal a girl's job and wait on table during vacation than work in the hay field as his father did before him. The example of a man of intellect, eloquence and culture, like Murray, accepting honest, manly work, rather than be a sponge, a sucker, or a suicide is good for our day and generation and we hope Murray will regain what he lost when he left the pulpit. He isn't afraid of honest work of any sort and such a man is a good evangelist in these days of indolence, soft sits and speculation. However desirable a college education may be it is useless to deny that success in business does not depend upon native or acquired aptitude for scholastic culture. Nine-tenths of men, who succeed in business in the sense of quarrying their own fortunes, are men who never knew a college, save when asked to help endow a new one, or shore up an infirm institution with their bounty. An Eastern exchange remarks:

Education has made such rapid strides during this century that hundreds of men now obtain a liberal education, who if they had lived a couple of generations ago would have followed the humbler but more profitable occupations of their fathers, now, they have a distaste for anything but the learned professions, so-called. They leave college, some, indeed, with a brilliant future before them, but chiefly to swell the melancholy ranks of briefless lawyers, poverty-stricken persons, and doctors without practice, whom all the world pities, but no one knows exactly how to help.

BATOUM AND THE BLACK SEA.

Under the provisions of the treaty of Berlin Russia promised to constitute Batoum a free commercial port. The czar never kept this promise and now he formally gives notice to Europe that he repudiates this article of the treaty of 1878 and that Batoum is to be henceforth an exclusively Russian port. Batoum is at the southeastern extremity of the Black sea, and is the terminus of the railway system connecting the Black and Caspian seas. Batoum is fortified and garrisoned by 30,000 Russian troops. A railroad runs from it to Baku on the Caspian shore. Opposite Baku on the eastern shore of the Caspian is Michaelovsk, from which a railroad has been built to Askabad, which is about 300 miles from Herat. The great steamers of the Russian Navigation company can cross the Black Sea from Odessa to Batoum in two or three days. From Batoum to Baku by rail will take twenty four hours. It would take another day to cross the Caspian, then by rail to Askabad is a day's ride. In a week's journey by steam and rail Russia can send troops from Odessa to Askabad, 300 miles from Herat. If she did not care to send troops from Odessa she could send by rail from Moscow to the Caspian.

Russia has regained nearly all she lost by the Crimean war. By the treaty of Paris in 1856 Russia was forbidden to have any war ships in the Black sea, but in October, 1870 she notified the powers of Europe that she proposed henceforth to keep a war fleet in the Black sea in defiance of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris. England was obliged to swallow her disgust, and now Batoum is another dose of the same medicine. A new and powerful iron clad was recently launched on the Black sea, and on this occasion the czar referred to the sacrifice of the Black Sea fleet during the Crimean war, and declaring that this fleet was now to be restored, he called on his sailors of to-day to emulate their predecessors, adding: "On the sea which witnessed their gallant exploits I confide to you the defense of the honor and the safety of Russia."

England at one time had Russia shut out from the sea on nearly every side. Siberia has no seaports of consequence, the Baltic is blockaded by ice for half the year. In 1878 Russia was at the gates of Constantinople, but Beaconsfield sent an English fleet up the Dardanelles and Russia lost the great prize she had so bloodily won. Peter the Great about 200 years ago began the fight for the Black sea knowing that without its full possession Russia could never be a great naval power. Russia would have won it long ago only for England. In execution of her policy to retain the supremacy of the sea without a powerful rival England has always refused to let Russia clutch Constantinople, and thus uncork the bottle of the Black Sea, and therefore Russia's legions menace the integrity and safety of England's Indian empire.

As a bit of self preservative statesmanship nothing in modern history is more admirable than England's clear measure of her insular strength and weakness, and her steadily executed policy to make her weakness strength by developing her naval resources to the utmost by holding harbors and keeping ships in every quarter of the globe, and by shutting out from the sea any great power that promised to be a formidable rival for supremacy. Webster in one of his finest speeches in congress eloquently described the naval power of England, by saying in substance that her morning drum beat circled the earth, that wherever the sun rose it was greeted with the inspiring music of the martial airs of England. Webster's fine figure sets forth a remarkable fact.

Starting from Dover we find the English flag flying over the Jersey isles in the channel; we find it at Gibraltar, Malta, at Minorca, at Cyprus, at Suez in the Mediterranean, at Aden in the mouth of the Red Sea, at the mouth of the Persian gulf, at Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong. At the Sandwich Islands she has a coaling station. On the African coast she holds Ascension, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. She holds British Honduras in Central America, has a naval station at Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Barbadoes. She has British Guiana on the coast of South America. She has a fort and naval station at Vancouver's island. In British Columbia she has Canada, which controls the vast water way of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes; she has the vast territory and flourishing colony of Australia, besides New Guinea and numerous small islands in the Pacific. England has cast a mighty girdle of naval posts around the earth so that if we take the wings of the morning and fly to the utmost parts of the earth there the English flag flies, and English ships whiten every sea. Strike England in any quarter of the globe and a swarm of angry bees pour out of some one of her hundred hives. There is something so admirable in this statesmanship which has turned England's insular situation and naval resources to the best account by seizing advantageous points and harbors in all lands and in every sea that no wonder the thought led captive the splendid imagination of Webster. England has seized and planted a naval station at every commanding point on the globe, she has prevented Russia for two centuries from controlling the Black sea and becoming a great naval power, but Russia with the characteristic patience and pugnacity of her own wolves still pursues the purpose of Peter the Great, and it begins to look as if her victory long deferred was to come before many years, for unless Germany and Austria join with England to prevent her, Russia will compel Turkey to uncork the Black sea to the free egress and ingress of her war ships through the Dardanelles. Nothing but a stern "No" from Bismarck can prevent the near supremacy of Russia in the Black sea for England has lost the weather gage for battle with Russia in Asia, and Austria is not strong enough alone to terrorize Russia.

There is bad news for defaulters and dynamiters. A new treaty of extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been negotiated, and will soon be sent to the senate. By the terms of this treaty Great Britain is to surrender our defaulters who rush off to Canada, and we are to surrender the dynamiters who commit outrages in the British dominions. This will be equitable all round. But defaulting and dynamiting will not be such pleasant pastimes.

It is an extraordinary fact that the "pilotage" at the mouth of the Columbia, of which so much is said, is a name merely. Each vessel must have a pilot, but he is in fact a useless fifth wheel, excepting in the case of steam vessels. The captain of the tug boat really does the piloting, leading the way five hundred feet ahead of the ship. But the pilot is required by the insurance policies, though for all practical purposes he might as well be deaf, dumb and blind.

Prineville, Crook county, has no school or schoolhouse. This in a town of eight or nine hundred inhabitants, where there are at least 150 children, is a disgrace, and it is no wonder the *Review* says, "We blush for our people, for our town." Build a schoolhouse, employ a good teacher and cultivate the civilizing influences of education, and Prineville will not furnish so many criminals items in the future as it has in the past.

It Is Not So

Bunch Grass (Morrow County) Blade

Senator Mitchell claims that his election to the senate was a vindication of himself. He is wrong and knows it. He was elected because that celebrated legislature hadn't sense enough to put their heads together and send a decent man. Woodenheaded Republicans and Democrats who "never scratch," but who would send the devil rather than an honest man of the opposite party are responsible for Mitchell's election.

His Multitudinous Cheek.

Pendleton East Oregonian

J. Hipple Mitchell, United States senator says the result of the Oregon election was due to his Chinese policy. Why did he not add "and my personal popularity?" J. Hipple believes in claiming the whole world even when he loses the elections.

A Day for the Almanac

Chicago Inter Ocean.

July 14, 1886, should be heavily underscored in the almanac of democracy. On that day the democratic house of representatives passed, with only seventeen dissenting votes on the majority side, a resolution which was in effect a very emphatic vote of want of confidence in the administration, and on the same day the president issued a circular to the heads of departments telling them in language more vigorous than elegant to put a stop to the wire-pulling of their subordinates. That these two rebukes should come to a head the same day was none the less significant because the coincident was perhaps undesigned.

MEETING NOTICES.

Lincoln Post No. 4.—Special meeting this evening at [illegible] o'clock sharp at G. A. R. Hall. By order
T. B. McDEVITT Com.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Sheriff will sell the M. F. Calver Tract of 12 Acres, together with the Hard Finished House thereon, at the Court House door, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. This property is in the celebrated Mount Tabor Fruit District, 2 1-2 miles from the Stark street ferry landing, has a fine slope toward the west and southwest, is in full cultivation, and is a bargain at $8000.

WANTED—A BARBER, AT [illegible] 301 First st.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT [illegible]

FOR ALL WOOL DRESSES AND CLOAKS write to H. B. [illegible] Box 337 [illegible]

A NEW TOP BUGGY FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain [illegible] LEROY [illegible] Morrison street.

WANTED—A [illegible] CHANGES IN GOUT [illegible] & CO. 108 First street.

WANTED [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS [illegible]

IF YOU HAVE [illegible] TO SEE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO SECURE [illegible] private family. Address A. B. C., care Oregonian.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL OR WOMAN TO GO to [illegible] family for six or eight weeks. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE [illegible] by August 1 [illegible] Park st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL [illegible] good references [illegible]

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE. THE [illegible] Oregonian.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE [illegible] Washington [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] FURNISHED SALOON [illegible]

A [illegible] THE COUNTRY [illegible]

A [illegible] ATTENDING BUSINESS [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] FURNISHED FRONT [illegible] West Park.

BOYS [illegible]

H[illegible] SMOKING [illegible]

WANTED—SOMEONE TO BUILD IN A CEN[illegible]

M[illegible] CHOCOLATES [illegible] STONE [illegible] Cigarettes and Tobacco.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible] BOZORTH & [illegible] Astoria, Or.

FOR [illegible] RESIDENCE PROP[illegible] CLOPP & DAY [illegible]

FOR [illegible] NORTH BEACH [illegible]

WANTED—10 MEN [illegible] HARVESTING AND [illegible] KINCAID & CO. [illegible] First st.

A Bargain

A [illegible] RANGE AND FIXTURES ONE [illegible] bedstead with [illegible] mattress, one walnut [illegible] cheap. [illegible] East Park street, near Yamhill.

FOR RENT—Handsomely Furnished House, centrally located, very cheap. EUGENE D. WHITE. Rooms B C and D, 2d floor, N. W. cor. First and Alder st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Chinese Drug Store

[illegible]

SODA-WATER BON BONS

RECEIVED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE NEW [illegible] SNELL, HEIT[illegible] [illegible]

BELMONT PARK.

THE [illegible] OF THIS MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB [illegible]

WHITMAN COLLEGE.

Fifth Year Begins September 1, 1886

[illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

AT SALESROOM, No 42 First St., on

FRIDAY, JULY [illegible], at 10 o'clock A. M.,

A FULL LINE OF

[illegible]

To be sold on account of departure

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW MARKET THEATER

BENTFROW'S PATHFINDERS

[illegible] BALANCE OF THE WEEK

FOOL OF THE FAMILY

—AND—

SCRAPS!

New Songs and Specialties. A handsome present [illegible] "SIX PEAS IN A POD" Matinee Saturday

Prices [illegible]

Bag Twines.

For Flour Bags, use

Barbour's 3 & 4-ply.

For Wheat and other Grain Bags, use

Passaic 3 to 8-ply.

For Wool, Hops and other Light Goods, use

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A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington st.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

[illegible]

I will sell at No. 13 Washington st., near the corner of First on

THURSDAY, JULY 22d, at 10 A. M.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—The north half of Lot numbered six (6) in block numbered one hundred and twenty (120) situate on First st. between Harrison and Hall. Store is together with STORE and DWELLING HOUSE containing ten rooms.

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY—The south half of Lot numbered six (6) in block numbered one hundred and twenty (120) situate on First st. between Harrison and Hall sts, together with fine two story RESIDENCE, [illegible] nine rooms. Title perfect.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

MERCHANDISE.

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 22d, 1886,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

For account of whom it may concern,

Yeast Powders, Spices, Olives, Baking Powder, Sauces, Mustard, Oysters, Mackerel, Beef, Honey, Shrimps, Hominy, Tea, Rope, Soap, Coffee, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

$3.50 Stem [illegible]

The Cheapest Nickel Watch Made!

Send P. O. Note or Order, and we will forward by mail one of these Watches, warranted a Good Time Keeper

Rolled Gold Ladies Pins [illegible]

The above are all new and desirable patterns—the best goods made for the price.

Gold and Silver Watches at Bargains.

Our stock of Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Rings, etc. is complete and at the very lowest prices. Send us your orders and we guarantee satisfaction.

New York Jewelry Co.,

107 First St., Portland.

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Regular four year courses, as follows: For the degree of Bachelor of Science a general course, also elective courses in Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Mathematics and Physics. II. For the degree of Civil Engineer including, beside the usual professional studies, [illegible] Electricity [illegible] Arts. Post graduate [illegible] in Higher Mathematics, Geodesy, Practical and Applied Chemistry and Assaying, Biology, Physics and Astronomy. Entrance examinations, [illegible] 14 and 15, 1886. For special courses and other information apply to the College Treasurer [illegible]

BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Four resident teachers all Yale graduates, and four special instructors. Boys fitted for college or business. Boys of all ages and degree of advancement received. No bad boys admitted. Special advantages are offered for the social and intellectual training of boys. School founded in 1870. Ninth year under present management begins September 2.

For catalogue containing list of references and former pupils address J. W. HILL, M. D. Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

ELMIRA COLLEGE! FOR WOMEN!

Designed for such a limited number that students may enjoy the pleasant associations of a model Christian home. It has superior College Courses of Study, also Eclectic and Preparatory departments, with exceptional advantages in Music and Art. The building has all modern improvements, including steam heating and a passenger Elevator. Address, REV A. W. COWLES, D. D., Pres't, Elmira, N. Y.

THE ST. CHARLES

LEADING HOTEL

Of the Northwest.

Cor. Front and Morrison streets,

Portland, Oregon.

200 ROOMS

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THIS HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY refurnished from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR

Has just been introduced with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is undeniably the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

ATTENTION! MEMBERS OF THE

G. A. R.

Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS, PORTLAND to San Francisco and return, via the Overland Route. Tickets good to return until Sept. 1, 1886.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS, Portland to San Francisco and return via Yaquina Bay route, $[illegible]. Tickets via Yaquina good for steamer leaving Yaquina July 29th 1886. Tickets good for return until Sept. 10 1886. E. P. ROGERS, G. P. & P. Agent O. & C. R. R. Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at the office of W. B. Abrams, Esq., at The Dalles, Or., on Saturday, August 7th, at [illegible] o'clock M. for the furnishing of all materials (except [illegible]) and building a church edifice for the First Congregational Church, The Dalles, Or., said building to be put up and enclosed by the first day of December, 1886 and completed by 1st August of 1887. The building is to be of brick and the plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. [illegible] J. Hefty, 232 First st., Portland, Or., until July 30th, and after that date at the office of Mr. W. B. Abrams, The Dalles, Or., until August 7th. The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. W. FRENCH, Chairman of Board.
W. B. ABRAMS, Secretary.
The Dalles, Or., July 19, 1886.

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ABOUT TO BUILD on the east side of Third st. between Washington and Stark sts., in this city, a Five Story Brick Building with basement, having a frontage of 50 feet on Third st. and a depth of 80 feet. The plans [illegible] arranged to suit tenants, and passenger elevator and steam heating furnished if desired. Parties desiring to lease a part or the whole of said building will apply to S. G. REED, No. 2 [illegible]

Portland, July 8, 1886.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ONE MILE FROM Albina on Vancouver road, [illegible] about one acre cleared, balance good [illegible] for clearing, land adjacent is held at [illegible] price $60, $100 down, balance to suit purchaser. [illegible] McGUIRE, Real Estate Broker over First National Bank, East Portland.

BICYCLE AGE

F. T. MERRILL,

62 First Street, Portland,

New and second hand wheels [illegible] COLUMBIA [illegible] Catalogue [illegible]

UCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.,
neers and Commission Merchants,
ON SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General
dise, Horses, Cattle Buggies, etc. Regular sale
nesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
TIONEER—Office No 13 Washington St.

UCTION SALE
—OF—

RSDAY, JULY 22d, at 10 A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

ECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
IERCHANDISE.

will sell at our salesroom, No. 43 First st.,
THURSDAY, JULY 22d, 1886,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

Powders, Spices, Olives, Baking Powder, Sauces, Mustard, Oysters, Mackerel, Honey, Shrimps, Hominy, Rope, Soap, Coffee, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

Cheapest Nickel Watch Made!

d and Silver Watches at Bargains.

07 First St., Portland.

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EUGENE CITY

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OLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

P SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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DING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

J. W. HILL, M. D.
Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

A COLLEGE! FOR WOMEN!

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AN OTIS ELEVATOR

G. A. R.
duced Rates.

NTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

OTICE TO TENANTS.

A BARGAIN!

CYCLE AGE CY
F. T. MERRILL

The Oregonian.

G. A. R. EDITION

To be issued July 30th will contain portraits of prominent officers, sketches of [illegible] and posts, also roster of the department and other matters of interest to all classes and particularly those visiting the northwest will appear. The edition will have a large circulation in San Francisco and the coming visitors. Orders for extra copies should [illegible].

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

Groceries, etc., by Gilman & Co., at 43 First st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, July 21—[illegible] P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Change in 24 hours.	Temp.	Wind direction.	Rain fall.	State of weather.
Portland	29.9[illegible]	0	[illegible]	NW	01	Clear
Olympia	[illegible]	—01	[illegible]	N	00	Clear
Roseburg	29.91	—10	78	N	08	[illegible]
Red Bluff	29.74	—08	[illegible]	SW	00	Clear
Sacramento	29.75		85	SW	00	Clear
Mendocino	29.95		[illegible]	N	01	[illegible]
Ft. Canby	30.03	—02	57	S	00	Clear
Tatoosh	29.99	—01	58	SW	00	[illegible]
Spokane	29.82	—07	81	SW	00	[illegible]
Walla Walla			86	Calm	00	Clear

Maximum thermometer, [illegible]; minimum [illegible].
River at 11 A. M., [illegible] feet.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: J. F. Russell, Gov. Headly and family, Gov. Swineford, J. Stone Westone, J. G. Veatie, President Keep of the Chicago & Northwestern and party of seven, President Blackstone of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis and party of eight, S. Johnson, Robt. Williams, John Williams and ten emigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: J. E. Clayton, E. Uhrlaub, J. M. Gilleson, Miss Annie Sonna, Miss Amelia Sonna, Miss Viola Moulton, Mrs. David Herron and daughter, J. M. Snow and five emigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: W. R. Davidson and T. N. Wattenberger.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Oregon arrived here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Owing to the indisposition of Judge Deady, the United States court did not convene yesterday.

J. H. Brenner, who is now manager of the St. James hotel, San Diego, is reported as doing well.

License to wed was issued yesterday for Joseph Lanonette of Cathlamet, Washington territory, to Louisa Gaudaury.

The North Portland Presbyterian Sunday school, numbering 110, had a very enjoyable picnic in the City park yesterday.

The saloon-keepers of North Yakima are quietly folding their tents and stealing away. They do not propose going into the drug business. They prefer to immigrate.

Eldon A. Kern, captain of the steamer New York, was arrested last night on complaint of Capt. Charles F. Jones, of the O. & C. railway ferry, charged with abusive language.

Tom Connell's building at the southwest corner of First and Taylor streets, which has been divided into a number of little stores, is being overhauled and will be made into one store, 50x100, which, it is said, will be occupied by Jacob Selling.

At Miller's station, Linn county, Monday evening, George Buchner, nephew of Conrad Buchner, impaled himself through the thigh by falling upon a sharp stake as he slid from a load of hay. The wound is a painful though not dangerous one.

"A perfect savage," she exclaimed to her companion at the theater, as a fellow who got up to go out between acts to "see a man," waddled along unsteadily and to keep from falling put his hands on her knees. "Yes," said her companion,—"one of the Haw-knee tribe." And she thanked him for his sympathy and wit.

Gov.-elect Pennoyer has bought the Wilson & Wakeman block on the roadway between John A. Devlin's and O'Brien's, paying $7,000 therefor. He last week bought $10,000 worth of logs from the McPharland Bros., at the Tallman place. It is reported that he contemplates buying a city site with a view to building a family residence here.—*Astorian.*

PERSONAL.

Dr. Spinney will leave this morning for the seaside with his family, to camp.

Sanford Hirsch, of this city, and Guy Hirsch, of Salem, leave to-day for Ilwaco.

A good performance, including a fine first part setting, at the Tivoli this evening.

Ed. Bernheim and Ed. Ehrmann leave to-day for Victoria, to be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. Dr. G. M. Wells and family left Wednesday for their summer residence at Lonsdale, near Summit.

Rev. W. M. Mullenix, who is to take charge of Taylor street M. E. church, is expected to arrive here about September 15.

Meier & Frank will have a frontage of fifty feet on First, 150 on second, and 100 on Taylor when the new building adjoining is ready for them.

Mr. J. Silvestone left yesterday afternoon for The Dalles, where he will join a party of friends and start on a fishing trip. He will be gone a week or ten days.

Miss Lizzie Watkins and Maud Pittock came over from Victoria yesterday to join Mr. S. D. Smith and daughter, who go down this morning to Ilwaco on the Olympian.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY

FOREST GROVE, July 2[illegible]

To Richard Kohler, Esq., Portland—*Sir:* Your attention is most respectfully called to the fact that a year has now elapsed since you, receiver of the O. & C. railroad, with E. C. Bronaugh, as attorney, attended a meeting of citizens of this county, held here for the purpose of [illegible] on some plan whereby the holders of contracts might have returned to them the money paid the company for lands then declared by act of congress restored to the public domain. At that meeting both yourself and Mr. Bronaugh stated that the company had not forfeited these lands and that you were quite certain that in a very short time the company would be able to issue deeds to all who were entitled to them; that your attorney had a petition before congress, and that the result would be made known at an early day.

It has now been a year since. These lands are now being occupied by other parties and held under the land laws of the country.

We most respectfully ask that you tell us at an early date what the company now proposes to do in the matter. Very truly yours,

J. M. GARRISON.

MALE TEACHER WANTED

The directors of district No. [illegible] Portland, will receive applications from male teachers for the position of teacher of the fifth grade in the Stephens school. The gentleman will also have charge of this school as sub-principal. Applications should be in by the 15th of August. Address Goorge Ferry, Clerk of board.

TOO HOT TO COOK

Business men, let your families go to the seaside and go and board at Freiman's. For it is just the same as home cooking. It don't taste like a restaurant at all. You will surely be satisfied. Oak street, between Front and First.

G. A. R. TAKE NOTICE—HARRIS'S TRUNKS Are the strongest you can find in the city. No gingerbread work about them. B. Harris & Co. First, near Pine. Trunks repaired. Prices low.

Stop and think for one moment that 25 cents a day will buy a ticket for $3000 insurance and $15 per week indemnity, in case of an accident. 40 First street, corner Ash, on the way to steamer.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from Plummer & Eyerly, druggists, First and Main.

Bedroom Sets in antique oak, cherry walnut, ash, maple, for sale at the lowest rates by the manufacturers, G. Shindler & Co.

NEW SEASIDE READING.—Novels just received at Ed. Dekum & Co.'s, 49 Washington street.

Book Cases and Side Boards all styles and prices at G. Shindler & Co.'s, 166 First st.

"Steck" Piano Agency and other first class instruments at Wiley B. Allen's, 211 First st.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Domestic patterns, summer styles. 163 Fourth.

Boats all day at special rates. Waukeegan Boat House.

Dr. Mary Vanderpool moved from First and Morrison sts. to 145½ First.

New Home Sewing Machine Co. 48 Morrison st., near Second. The Blue Front.

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parker, 131 Third street. Trade supplied.

GARRISON'S Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third st., Portland, Or., for the latest and best.

Offices and rooms for gentlemen. Apply at Vienna Coffee House, Second and Washington.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches," like all other really good things, are imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HELD FOR MURDER.—James Kelly, the saloon-keeper, was held to answer without bail yesterday, by Judge Dement, on a charge of murder. In reviewing the evidence the court referred to the argument of Kelly's counsel that Moran's evidence should not be given much credence, for the reason that Moran is an ex-convict. It was admitted that this would have had some weight were it not for the fact that the evidence of Moran was corroborated by O'Brien and Dr. Keys, and that it had been shown that Keys furnished Kelly with poison in the form of morphine only a few days before, and that Kalosuha had been traced to Kelly's place. Judge Dement also commented on the claim that had been made by defendant's attorneys, that others were as much or more interested in having Kalosuha out of the way than Kelly, and then called attention to Kelly's silence in the matter, and that he had not tried to lay the crime to the door of others, nor made any attempt to establish his own innocence. The opinion delivered was quite full, the principal points in the evidence being thoroughly and completely gone over. In conclusion the court held that there was no question but what a crime had been committed, the degree of which would be determined in future by the higher tribunal.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHER.—The West Chester, Pa., *Local News* of recent date has a report of the state normal school, from which is taken the following paragraph in regard to a son of Rev. J. Gantenbein, D. D., of this city, a former student of the Bishop Scott grammar school: "Mr. Calvin U. Gantenbein, A. B., is re-elected as teacher of the German and French languages and literature. He will also teach conversational German and French in the model school. Mr. Gantenbein has been teaching these languages in the normal school for the past year, and has proved himself to be an uncommonly successful teacher of them. He is a graduate of the gymnasium (a college) of Stuttgart, Germany, and spent seven years in Germany and Paris, perfecting himself in their languages. Beside being a master in his department, Mr. Gantenbein is an unusually pleasant yet thorough teacher. It is not likely that the young people of this vicinity have ever before had such an opportunity of acquiring such thorough knowledge of the modern languages and their correct pronunciation.

THE OLYMPIC GARDENS.—There was quite a large crowd in attendance last night at the Olympic gardens to witness the athletic and other sports. John Oddy opened the show in a square heel and toe walk of two miles against time. He was to beat 19½ minutes, and accomplished the feat in 16 minutes 2½ seconds. Next the Lorenzo brothers gave a very creditable tumbling act, followed by a four round sparring match, Marquis of Queensberry rules, between A. F. Butler and Jack Keenan. It was a very clever exhibition and passed off in a most friendly manner. Butler, although a superior boxer, was no match for his opponent, and at the end of the exhibition the referee decided in Keenan's favor. The half mile race between Fred Merrill and Thomas Watson was won by Watson by about two yards. Good music was furnished by Baltimmer's band.

THE SUIT FOR POLICE SALARIES.—Judge Shattuck yesterday overruled the demurrer to the amended complaint in the case of J. H. C. Selby vs the city of Portland and allowed the defendant twenty days to answer. Selby, as assignee for ex-chief of Police Lappeus, ex-policemen Luther, Cramer, Johnson, and others, sues the city to recover $15,625 for salaries. The plaintiffs claim they were unlawfully removed and want pay from the date of their removal. The above mentioned demurrer is the second that was filed to the complaint. The first proved successful and the complaint was amended. As the second has been overruled the city will now have to proceed to answer the complaint and defend the case.

UNIQUE CLOCK.—Hundreds of people crowded the sidewalk yesterday in front of Friedlander's jewelry store, on First street, between Morrison and Yamhill, to look at a clock which he had just received from Berlin, Prussia. It is without doubt the handsomest timepiece ever imported to this coast, standing full eight feet high from the floor, made of the richest black walnut and embellished on every prominent place with elegant bronze worked in bas-relief. The dial is a master piece of the engraver's art. Everybody who has not seen it should try to get a look at it, as it is hardly probable that such a "thing of beauty" will remain unsold for any length of time.

THE NARROW GAUGE WILLAMETTE BRIDGE.—Articles of incorporation of the Oregonian Railway Bridge company have been filed in the office of the county clerk. The object of the corporation is to build a bridge across the Willamette river at or near Ray's landing, for the passage of railway trains, vehicles, foot passengers, horses, etc., and to charge and collect toll on same, to lease the bridge, borrow money and so forth. Capital stock, $100,000, divided into 1000 shares of the value of $100 each. Principal office, Portland. Incorporators, Edwin Wilcox, Wm. Lowe and Wm Nasmyth. Authority has been granted by congress to build the bridge.

THE CITY SUSTAINED.—In the case of the Northern Pacific Terminal company, wherein they reviewed the proceedings of the common council in the matter of the opening of North Third street from North Front street to H, Judge Shattuck yesterday refused to grant the relief prayed for, and taxed the costs against the terminal company. The court found there was no error in the proceedings as authorized and conducted by the city council. The street will now probably be reopened. It was once vacated for the use of the terminal company, which corporation, on the reopening, get an award of damages amounting to about $8000.

EX-CONVICT ARRESTED.—Tuesday night policeman Emig arrested Preston Smith, an old man, for drunkenness, and in the police court yesterday he was fined $5. Smith was sent to the penitentiary seven or eight months ago for stealing some tools from a carpenter shop at the upper end of Front street. He also robbed the machine shop just this side of Weidler's mill at the same time, and would have been tried for the offense were it not for the reason that the evidence had was considered insufficient for a conviction. Smith was sent up for a year at least, and how he got out so soon is a question that is puzzling the police officers.

INCORPORATIONS.—The following articles of incorporation have recently been filed in the office of the secretary of state: The Tillamook Agricultural association, principal office at Tillamook, capital stock $[illegible]; incorporators, Claude Thayer, L. C. Washburn, H. F. Holden. The Waukegan Boat-house company, Portland; incorporators, C. J. Cardinell, Edw. Casey and T. N. Hunter, capital stock, $10,000. Belmont Earl Real Estate association, Portland, incorporators, V. B. De Lashmutt, F. C. Goodwin, J. Fred Clarke; capital stock, $50,000.

DETAINED BY HEAD WINDS.—The Albany *Herald* says: The steamer Yaquina, which was to have sailed from the Bay last Saturday, did not arrive until 2 P. M. Monday, having encountered strong head winds. She sailed Tuesday at 2 P. M. for San Francisco with passengers for the G. A. R. excursion. The vessel, which was eight days in making the trip, was driven into port at Port Orford by a severe wind storm, where she was compelled to lay three days. The ship's crew, while waiting, took a holiday and killed a beef.

SMALL PROFIT.—A retired merchant who purchased a fine farm up the valley two years since for $8000 does not think it is a paying investment. Last year he received from the farm $400, out of which he paid $40 for taxes. This year it is let on shares and a great part is summer fallowed. He will receive the grain off twenty-five acres as his share and must buy the sacks himself. It is to be hoped that he is not one of the fellows who used to tell unsuccessful farmers: "Oh, you don't manage right."

SURPRISED AT HIS PORTRAIT.—When W. L. McCabe returned from the East last Tuesday, he was no little surprised by a portrait of himself hanging in the office of Brown & McCabe. The boys bought a beautiful colored lithograph of the Three Little Maids from "The Mikado," and with the aid of a skillful artist substituted McCabe's face for that of Yum-Yum. And there he hangs with Pitti-Sing on one arm and Peep-Bo on the other. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed so fine.

UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE.—In Justice Bushwiler's court yesterday George Albers of Sellwood was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $100. Albers is a son of the man who owns the chair factory. Last Saturday George Voltz, an employe, put an attachment of $54 on the factory for wages due, and young Albers threatened to kill Voltz if ever he came around the place again. This was in the presence of Constable Mead, who served the attachment.

BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.—The cases against Alex. Strein and Wm. Strein, of the larceny of $8 from Ah Shoo, a Chinaman working for Patterson the laundryman, were dismissed yesterday in the police court. The Streins have already been held to answer before the grand jury for knocking Ah Shoo on the head with a chair. That they did this is an undisputed fact, but the testimony as to their afterwards taking his money was of a very conflicting nature.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Yesterday J. Fred Clark sold at auction the property known as the Oregon wool exchange to Robert Bell for $11,000. It consists of four lots on the terminal block at the junction of D, Sixteenth and Front streets, having a frontage of 100 feet on Front street. The sale was made to close a copartnership between Mr. Bell and E. G. Hughes. The property rents now for $150 a month, and it is considered "dirt cheap" at the price paid.

HOP PICKERS.—Inquiries are being received here from hop-growers as to the supply of pickers. The Buttevile association have written to Koshland Bros asking if white help can be secured. Growers say they will pay 25 cents per small box, against 20 and 25 cents last year. Pickers can make 75 cents to $1 per day during the month of September. Chinese are asking 30 and 35 cents per small box for picking and look for plenty of work.

SPOILED FRUIT.—The fruit on the Oregon arrived here in very bad condition, and dealers are out and injured on the shipment. Grapes, peaches and tomatoes were nearly all spoiled. Watermelons, canteloupes and cucumbers were not much injured. The cause was that the steamer sailed on Sunday and the fruit packed on Saturday was therefore shipped.

DREW A RAZOR ON HIS WIFE.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Sedgmore, a carpenter, was arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife, Mary Sedgmore, last Monday, with a razor and threatening to take her life. When the police court convened the accused asked a continuance of his case until to-day for examination, and his request was granted.

ATTACHED.—The fancy and millinery goods stock of Mrs. J. Deal, Moscow, I. T., was attached by Pickens, Fulton & Co., at the instance of Mellis & Co., of this city. Amount due was $698. The goods were valued at about $300, and as at the sheriff's sale the amount of the indebtedness was not realized, the firm had the goods shipped to Portland.

RAILWAY MAGNATES COMING.—To-day Mr. T. B. Blackstone, president of the Chicago & Alton railway, and party, and Mr Albert Keep, president of the Chicago & Northwestern, and party will arrive here over the Northern Pacific. They have engaged rooms at the Esmond, and will probably be here several days.

TO POST COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—Officers prominently connected with the G. A. R. of Oregon who have not sent sketches of army life and of their post will please do so at once. The sketches must be brief. Address "G. A. R. Edition, Oregonian, Portland, Or."

GRAND EXCURSION and picnic of Resolute Assembly, K. of L., to Columbia Grove, Sunday, July 25. No liquors sold on boat or grounds. A good time assured. Boat leaves foot of Morrison street at 7:30 sharp. Tickets 50 cents.

THE STREET SPRINKLING.

The First Ward Delegation Stubbornly Oppose it for Two Hours, but Finally Succumb.

The council last night passed an ordinance appropriating $900 out of the general fund to pay for sprinkling streets, that is, for extra teams, in order that the sprinkling may be done satisfactorily. There was a great fight over the matter. When the ordinance had been read twice Gerdes moved to refer it to the judiciary committee.

Forbes moved an amendment that rule 26 be suspended, the ordinance read a third time and put on its final passage.

Gerdes opposed the amendment and said the appropriation of this money would be an injustice on the taxpayers.

Farrell urged that all the improved streets should be sprinkled. It was not treating taxpayers right to sprinkle part and leave the rest. The council should try and work together. The people wanted the streets sprinkled, and when Gerdes opposed it he was not doing what he was sent there for.

Gallagher agreed that there was a great deal of complaint, and he did not blame people for being dissatisfied.

Hackeney said the sprinkling ought to be done.

Gerdes complained that the street committee had employed extra teams without being authorized. The debate grew quite warm.

It requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and Gallagher and Holland siding with Gerdes, and Fliedner being absent, the motion of Forbes was lost, five voting for it and three against it.

Then Forbes made an effort to have the resolution introduced at the last meeting forbidding the employing of extra teams and reported back by the committee with a recommendation indefinitely postponed so that the committee could go on sprinkling as usual.

Then the fight was renewed and became more bitter than ever. The delegation from the First ward were a unit, and when Farrell hinted at a ring, Gallagher warned him to be careful how he made such remarks.

Gerdes gave a long dissertation on how the sprinkling should be done.

Forbes wished Mayor Gates to state whether the committee on streets had a right to do any sprinkling.

The mayor was of opinion that they had, but thought it might be done satisfactorily with five carts.

Forbes said he was not asking for information as to how the work should be done, but wanted to know if the committee could do any sprinkling, and if they had a right to employ five carts why they had not a right to employ enough to do the work well.

Farrell thought the sprinklers should all be taken off or enough employed to do the work properly.

Woodward thought the committee was appointed to use their judgment, and if they had not power to employ carts enough to do the sprinkling as it ought to be done, they had the power to take all the sprinklers off and turn the horses out.

Forbes said it was not right for a member of the street committee to oppose the sprinkling, and intimated that Gerdes was actuated by spite against the superintendent of street cleaning.

Farrell accused Gerdes of having some motive in having the word "sprinkling" left out of the ordinance making appropriation for street cleaning, and said that the fuss was not made on account of lack of money.

Then some one intimated that one reason of all the opposition was because the wrong man got on the street committee.

Gerdes insisted that he opposed the employing of extra teams on high moral grounds, and told Forbes that if there was any way the law could be got around, he would be willing to vote for the expenditure.

Forbes said they might get around the law the way the whisky men did about paying their licenses.

Gerdes thought it was ungentlemanly to throw up such things. And so the battle raged, Forbes fighting like a Trojan to have the streets sprinkled, and Woodward and Hackeney supporting him, while Gerdes fought for dust and glory. At length he had had enough of both and gracefully surrendered. The ordinance was brought back from the committee and passed by a unanimous vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions following were unanimously adopted last Sunday by the Taylor street Sunday school of this city by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We learn of the contemplated departure in the near future to a different place of residence and field of usefulness of our greatly esteemed friend and co-laborer, Mrs. Julia Acton, and earnestly desiring in some manner to express to her our high regard for her as an individual and our appreciation of the great assistance rendered by her in church, Sunday school and society, therefore

Resolved, That during the entire ten years of her residence with us she has been a constant, earnest and eminently successful laborer as a Sunday school teacher and active honored member of the Taylor street Methodist church in this city, during most of which time she has successfully filled the highly responsible position of leader and teacher of the large primary class connected with the Sunday school, that by her unremitting exertions, her uniform patience, urbanity and kindness she has greatly endeared herself to us as a friend, and these, coupled with her gentleness of manner leave with us pleasant and grateful impressions which time and change can never efface, that we part with Mrs. Acton with regret, but are thankful to our Heavenly Father for giving us the benefit of her society and her ever cheerful and hopeful example during all these years; that while we are thus regretfully compelled to part with Mrs. Acton we congratulate the church and society of which she will in the future become a member, and individually and collectively assure her of our heartiest good wishes for and our confidence in her future usefulness, happiness and prosperity, and ask sometimes to be by her as a church Sunday school and society, kindly remembered in her pleasant reminiscences.

Democratic Consolation

Brooklyn Eagle

The civil service law has become but a new method of executing the political will of the majority. The method is more seemly, though not less certain, than the old spoils system. The democrats on investigation will find as many reasons to be in favor of the act as they thought they had to be opposed to it.

Freeman's medicated Face Powder is retailed at twenty five cents, and guaranteed equal to any fifty-cent powder made. S. G. Skidmore & Co., 151 First street, sole agents.

THE COURTS.

John Evers yesterday commenced an action at law against Herrall & Zimmerman to recover $1000 on a promissory note executed November 1, 1882, payable to order; also $250 attorney's fees. Interest from November 1, 1884, is also demanded.

Joachim Kowall has brought suit in the state circuit court against Gundel Bros. Plaintiff alleges that September 1, 1885, he loaned defendants a horse, without reward or compensation, to be re-delivered on request, that on December 12 following the horse was asked for but was not returned, nor has not since been, plaintiff having otherwise taken so little care of the horse as to render it wholly lost to plaintiff to his damage in the sum of $125, wherefore he prays judgment.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

James P. McBee vs. C. Cesar et al. demurrer to separate answer overruled and twenty days to reply. Plaintiff sues defendant to recover $5052.

The case of W. P. Lewis & Co. vs. N. O. Anderson was dismissed yesterday by Judge Shattuck. This is a suit that was commenced May 31st 1884 to recover $274.11 for merchandise sold and delivered.

Marx & Jorgenson vs J. Schwartz judgment on the verdict for $[illegible]; plaintiffs sued defendant October 12 h 1885 to recover $[illegible] 32.

In the case of Andrew Rasmussen vs. Henry T. McMillan a motion for a new trial was submitted. Rasmussen got judgment some days ago against McMillan for $211.

Ben Holladay vs Joseph Holladay, account of D. P. Thompson allowed and affirmed. Receiver discharged from further liability and bonds exonerated.

POLICE COURT

The principal case on trial in the police court yesterday was that of Al. Cody, who occupies the box of the Esmond hotel coach, accused of driving at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour, Tuesday afternoon, to the F street ferry. Mr. Gemeau conducted the case in behalf of his driver with the ability of a lawyer. The principal point in dispute was whether a team on a fair-sized trot attained a greater speed than six miles an hour. The court deemed the evidence submitted conclusive, and fined Cody $10. Charles Stimmel and Charles Pinkham were also fined for fast driving.

The case of George Smith of selling liquor to minors, had to be again continued for the reason that the witnesses for the prosecution were not on hand. Subpenas were issued for them. Thomas Daly pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy, and was sent below for twelve days. He promised to leave town and go to Ellensburg to work on the railroad if given liberty, and the court may consider the matter.

NEWSPAPER TALK

The Olympia *Standard* comes out with a clear-cut, neat dress of new type.

Hon. Alf D. Bowen has sold the Pomeroy *Times*. He says the country up there is too dry for him. Pomeroy is a prohibition town. Mr. Bowen is looking for a location in the western part of the territory.

It is thought that Tom Nicklin, of the Whatcom *Reveille*, stands a good chance to be nominated for joint representative from the counties of Whatcom, Island and San Juan.

Providence *Journal*: The argument in favor of the construction of the Hennepin canal as a means of national defense is about the thinnest ever offered in favor of an unjustifiable job.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

[illegible]

Prescription Druggist.

A FULL LINE OF

Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder-Braces & Sundries.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

FINE PERFUMES, SOAPS And Toilet Articles.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt Attention

Corner First and Stark sts., Portland, Or

HO! FOR MT. HOOD.

No Smoke, No Dust, Cool and Refreshing Climate, Beautiful Flowers, Magnificent Waterfall, Delightful Rambles, Huge Glaciers and Stately Hood, all combine to make this the

Grandest Trip on the American Continent!

FARE for round trip from Hood River Station, $5. Board, per day $2, per week $12.
Stages leave the station Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M. H. C. COE, Prest Stage Co.
C. F. BACKUS, Agent.

FOLSOM & SAYRES,
No. 84 Washington st. Portland,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
Plain and Fancy Dressmaking a specialty. Fits guaranteed and complete satisfaction given in work and prices.

PARTIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE

Or country for the summer can store their pianos, household furniture or valuables of any kind, and receive a loan at the same time at
UNCLE MYERS', 163 First st.

MONEY! MONEY!—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan in sums to suit by Walter O'Shea, the leading and reliable money lender of Oregon, at his fire proof building, 23 First st. (New Market block). He issues tickets for all valuables left in his charge that holds him responsible for loss, either by fire, robbery, damage or any other cause, he being the only party here in this line of business who does so (read the tickets given by others here). He has unredeemed pledges of all kinds, to be sold for amount loaned and interest. He imports no Cheap John goods for the purpose of selling said inferior articles as unredeemed pledges. So, if you want money or bargains, call on him.
WALTER O'SHEA.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Pine sts.

[illegible]

"Bear in Mind it's to Your Interest," Do Not Invest without Investigation.

(Cut this out and save it to order by.)

PRICE LIST FOR FINE SHOES
—AT—
LEWIS BROS.,
249 First st., bet. Main and Madison.

Mail Orders Solicited.—Any one living out of the city ordering of us will receive the same attention as if in person at our counters. Goods sent C. O. D. or remit P. O. money order. Goods sent to all parts.

Ladies' C. Kid, in opera toe, short vamp, medium or low heels	$2 50
Ladies' French Kid, in medium or common-sense heels, down to	3 75
Ladies' French Kid, extra fine, light flexible sole, reduced to	4 50
Ladies' French Kid, the very best wearing, straight last, pointed toes, French heel	5 00
Ladies' Soft Kid, 4-button, low cut and ties, flexible sole ... $1 60 and	1 75
Ladies' Pebble Goat, button, worked button holes all sizes, 2½ to 8	1 75
Ladies' Toe Slippers, American kid, all styles, 95c, $1.25, 1.05, 1.60,	1 75
Ladies' Kid Fox Lace in all shapes of toes, sizes 2½ to 8	95
Misses' Pebble Goat Button in plain or tip toe, sizes 11 to 2	1 25
Misses' Curacoa Kid, button, round or square toe, sizes 11 to 2	1 75
Misses' B Calf School Lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2	1 00
Child's B Calf, lace, sizes 6 to 10½	75
Child's Full Stock, riveted lace, sizes 6 to 10½	1 00
Child's Goat Glove-Kid Top button, 0 to 10½	95
Child's Goat, button (toes tipped) 6 to 10½ ...$1.00,	1 25
Child's Curoso Kid, button, worked holes with tassels, 7 to 10½	1 50
Infant's Soft Sole Kid button, all colors, 0 to 3	15
Infant's Goat or Soft Kid, button, sizes 1 to 5, the best wearing	50

BURT & PACKARD
BURT & J. W. BURT & CO. PACKARD

GET THE BEST
FOR
THE BEST
IS THE CHEAPEST
IN THE END

FOR STYLE FIT AND WEAR
THIS WELL-KNOWN
MAKE OF MEN'S SHOES
IS
UNEXCELLED.

LEWIS BROS. sole agency for BURT'S GENTS' SHOES.

Burt's Men's Hand Sewed, in button, lace or congress, in any shape of the double or single sole seamless quarters—pronounced the best and most stylish shoe made	7 50

We give Special Inducements to the Trade.

People living out of town, send in your orders, state plainly what is wanted and as we have only one price to all, you have the same advantage as city trade. We send C.O.D. express, or if by mail send extra stamps for mailing.

Men's B Calf Congress in French toe, all sizes and warranted	1 75
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip and seamless sides, warranted	2 25
Men's B Calf Lace in pointed and broad toe	2 25
Men's Glove Calf, low cut, stylish and very easy	2 00
Men's Calf French stock, in button or lace, all styles, a good $6 50 shoe—for	3 50
Men's Canvas Shoes in all colors, the best makes, all sizes	1 25
Men's French Calf Boots, as good as a $10 custom made boot	4 50
Men's French Kip Boots, as good as a $9 custom-made boot	3 75

See Name and Number on the door.

LEWIS BROS.
249 First St., bet. Main and Madison.

In ordering Boots and Shoes, address plainly Country Order Department, Postoffice, Box 330, LEWIS BROS., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

153 FIRST ST.

Just Received
Rowing Suits,
Bathing Suits,
SUMMER
UNDERWEAR

[illegible] & PENDLETON

The Men's Furnishers.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT. of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

Price, single strength, $1. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Agents
PORTLAND ..... OREGON

SAVE YOUR BUTTER
BY PACKING IT IN
PEORIA (Ill.) STONEWARE.

This Stoneware is entirely different from the ordinary stoneware, and is made by only ONE POTTERY in the United States.
It is DOUBLE GLAZED, perfect in shape, and absolutely BRINE AND ACID PROOF.

Every piece stamped PEORIA POTTERY.

TAKE NO OTHER.

For sale by all first class dealers.

CHAS. HEGELE & CO.
KAMM'S BLOCK, PORTLAND,
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST—Eastern prices. 107 1st st.

KOHN
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.

[illegible]
—AT—
Lowest Prices.

The weather speaks eloquently for Light Clothing, with a force in fact that can't well be withstood. In a word, Light Clothing has suddenly become necessary to bodily comfort. If you haven't as yet got your Summer Suit or Underwear, you will certainly have to do so now. Let us ask you, then, before purchasing elsewhere, to look over the stock of Low-Priced and serviceable garments offering here for your choice. We have reduced the remaining stock of our Summer Clothing to prices never before heard of in Oregon. We make no empty boast, but invite the public to come and judge for themselves.

Boys' Pleated Suits
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

For this week we will sell

Regular $5 Suits	for $3 00
Regular 6 Suits	for 4 50
Regular 7 Suits	for 5 25

We are Sole Agents for
YOUMAN'S SILK HATS.

We have also made a Great Reduction in the prices of Silk Hats:

Regular $6 50 Hats now	$5 00
Regular 7 50 Hats now	6 50
Regular 9 00 Hats now	8 00

STRAW HATS!
At 50c, 75c and $1!
Just half the regular price.

We have about 10 dozen
French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers
Left, which we will close out at 75c each.
Regular price $1 25.

Illustrated Catalogue free to any address.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2D & MORRISON STS.

LAST WEEK
—OF—
[illegible]
GREAT
[illegible]

The success attending this sale is rapidly reducing our immense stock, and warrants us in putting forward for the closing week

Still Greater Inducements.

We have sold large quantities of every line of goods. We have given many bargains in each department, as the crowds of willing purchasers attending our sale the past two weeks will attest.

Every line and quality of Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Laces, Gloves, Fancy Goods, House-Furnishing Goods, Wash Fabrics, every leading style, Bathing Flannels, etc., etc., all offered at still lower rates, to close this sale.

ONE CASE LEFT OF
CREPE ALBATROSS
Creams, Blues, Pinks, Cardinals, Tans,
AT 18 CTS. PER YARD.

LAWNS! LAWNS!
One case of 32-inch Lawns, fast colors, warranted, worth 10c per yard, first of the season, now sold for
3 CENTS PER YARD!

One case Pure Linen French Lawns, choice styles, worth 25c, during this sale
ONLY 10 CTS. PER YARD!

As we wish every customer to have an equal chance, we limit the quantity sold to each purchaser of these two lines of Lawns to 20 yards, or any number less than twenty.

Meier & Frank
185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND,
Between Yamhill and Taylor sts.

N. B.—Come early and avoid afternoon and evening crowds. Prices now quoted will positively not be continued after this week.

Where are You Going
During this Heated Spell?

IS THE QUESTION.

L. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
—THE—
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,

Suggest that if you desire to keep Cool, you should call at their store and purchase

[illegible]

Which they are CLOSING OUT
AT NEW YORK COST!

SUMMER SUITS,
DUSTERS,
ALPACA COATS,
WHITE VESTS,
And everything appertaining to Summer Wear.

Come Early to Secure Bargains.

The Remainder of our Stock of
STRAW HATS
AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Country Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
Store and Warehouse Trucks,
Alarm Money Drawers
AND
COFFEE MILLS.
L. H. PARKER, Agent,
26 North Front St., Portland, Or.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

SHE NODDIT TO ME

From the St James's Gazette

The following poem, which recently appeared in the *Bon Accord*, a weekly comic journal published in Aberdeen, attracted the notice of the [illegible] and her majesty wrote expressing a desire to be furnished with the name of the author.

I'm but an auld body
Livin' up in Deeside
In a twa-roomed bit hoosie
Wi' a toofa' beside
Wi' my coo and my grumphy
I'm as happy 's a bee
But I'm far prooder noo
Since she noddit to me!

I'm nae sae far past wi't—
I'm gie trig and hail
Can plant twa three tatties
An' look after my kail
And when our Queen's passin'
I'm oot to see
Gin by luck she micht notice
And nod oot to me

But I've aye been unlucky
And the blinds were aye doon
Till last week the time
O' her veesit cam' roon
I waved my bit apron
As brisk 's I could dae
An' the Queen lauched fu' kindly
An' noddit to me

My son sleeps in Egypt
It's nae ease to fret—
An' yet when I think o't
I'm sair like to greet
She may feel for my sorrow—
She's a mither ye see—
An' maybe she kent it
When she noddit to me

RIAH GREENLEAF

AN IMAGINATIVE BOY [illegible] IN SOUTH FLORIDA

BY [illegible]

I started on the trip with two men—Jones and a negro youth called [illegible]. We were going to join the [illegible] in South Florida—or Jones [illegible]. I only went for a six weeks' sojourn in camps where I had some friends. It was my summer vacation. Jones had come with those who drove the cattle to the market towns to the northward and was returning with a wagon of supplies. He was carrying Tasso down to [illegible] cook in the camps, and I made arrangements to go with him also.

Of course Jones was acknowledged the head of the expedition and the deciding tribunal in all questions of doubt. Tasso bestowed on him the title of "Cap'n." At first Tasso seemed at a loss to know how to address me, but finally decided, it appeared, to call me [illegible], a title greatly inferior to the other, of course, but sufficing for the emergency.

We had to make a journey of nearly two hundred miles and were in no great hurry, the route—being in no great hurry and stopping to hunt and fish whenever [illegible] suggested. The lakes and streams abounded in fish, and we occasionally got a shot at a deer. Jones was successful enough to bring down a fine young buck at long range, over which feat Tasso was enraptured, and thereafter called our leader "Cap'n" with more politeness than ever. The country was [illegible] in some parts very wild. We [illegible] best to avoid the [illegible] knowing what might [illegible] any rate [illegible] the watch and keep [illegible] east guard against [illegible] animals. So we [illegible] But it seemed [illegible] safe to leave [illegible] never proof [illegible] danger threat [illegible] of safety [illegible] night [illegible] swamp and were [illegible] watch by his [illegible] tance.

"Cap'n [illegible] ceped. Git up from [illegible] a-comin' [illegible] dat side ne [illegible]

We sprang [illegible] stir [illegible] around [illegible] tiger though [illegible] no doubt [illegible] the camp [illegible] ered him [illegible] tree [illegible] ing or us [illegible] only when [illegible] great [illegible] ing to [illegible] fire [illegible] blaze that [illegible] and the [illegible] force such [illegible] to a dozen [illegible] at all, Jones [illegible] to the tree [illegible] him. We [illegible] after that [illegible] built each day [illegible]

But the [illegible] route was that [illegible] Riah Greenleaf. Arriving [illegible] in the neighborhood of [illegible] was yet [illegible] night and [illegible] ing tackle [illegible] We were [illegible] which was [illegible] Tasso [illegible] of the sedge [illegible] traordinary [illegible] more [illegible] were [illegible] way to [illegible]

As we [illegible] down [illegible] happen [illegible] take a look [illegible] far off another [illegible] light waves [illegible] only a [illegible] bottom of it [illegible] made [illegible] through the [illegible] was [illegible] youth [illegible] coming [illegible] endeavor [illegible] we soon [illegible] not even [illegible]

I have no [illegible] detail [illegible] Greenleaf [illegible] good looking [illegible] certainly [illegible] such [illegible] for [illegible] nothing [illegible] brought [illegible] eggs in the [illegible] to let [illegible] was hungry [illegible] to run [illegible] a heifer [illegible] ceased to [illegible] who [illegible] a [illegible] it [illegible] children [illegible] none [illegible] rode [illegible] on bread [illegible] to keep a [illegible] usually on Su[nday] [illegible] by their thumbs [illegible] they might be [illegible] hitched them to the plow [illegible] ing. Sometimes when he [illegible] be threatened to kill off some of his numerous children for fresh meat [illegible] after the manner of the [illegible]. Riah [illegible] he could stand being [illegible] to the plow, etc. but the prospect of being served up as fresh meat was more than he could endure. He determined to start out and face the world.

My first thought on hearing this incredible tale was that Riah Greenleaf had really an inhuman father and that his mind had been affected by the ill treatment he had undergone, and I must confess that my sympathies were roused to an unusual degree. I took the boy to camp and conferred with Jones, suggesting that we take him to the nearest town, turn him over to the authorities and let them investigate the affair.

But Jones was a peaceable man who was never excited by anything. He said if Riah Greenleaf chose to yoke his boys to the plow that was none of our business; if he had strange ways of procuring fresh meat that also was none of our business. And if the boy (who would run away anyhow) wanted to go with us and seek his fortune among the cattle men he didn't care. For Riah had implored us with tears in his eyes to take him with us. Jones was leader and his will decided the matter of course. When we pulled up stakes next morning the boy lent a willing hand and afterward lay concealed in the bottom of the wagon until we were miles away from that neighborhood.

Heretofore it had been our nightly amusement to watch Tasso [illegible]. He would take out the hind gate of the wagon, put it down near the fire, get on it and cut de double shuffle and what not in a most lively and entertaining manner for Jones. But now our chief diversion was furnished by the tale telling contest between him and Riah [illegible]. The latter related [illegible] every night while he lay in the [illegible] two or three hundred alligators came [illegible] the boat and [illegible] snarled [illegible] snapping at the boat [illegible] and one night they crowded up [illegible] that they lifted the boat [illegible] on their backs [illegible]

[illegible] Tasso [illegible] had once seen something worse than the alligator.

"Oh, time down deh in der Hammond lake [illegible] sink hole [illegible] come up wut must [illegible] old devilfish—a great big ting [illegible] twenty five legs [illegible] churned [illegible] splash water on [illegible] way out deh on de bank [illegible] wet [illegible] better bet I run from deh. I run two miles [illegible]

But Riah said at once that this could not compare with what he had seen. One day he had seen a thing nearly two hundred yards long come up out of the lake, and when it shook itself big waves rolled in [illegible] such a high wind never created. [illegible] thing furthermore spouted water most a half a mile high. Tasso tried again but it was of no use; he was good at [illegible] but he could not equal the white boy. The latter had more imagination.

After arriving at the rendezvous of the cattle men I lost sight of Riah Greenleaf for some time and thought no more about him, being absorbingly interested in cattle hunting. And interesting it is. I can hardly imagine anything more exciting than the long chase in the wilds of those herds of wild cattle. The blood tingles at the thought of the mad race at full speed on the back of a fleet-footed horse over the long tracts of uninhabited country—[illegible] woods and grass-covered prairies [illegible]. In the hunt each man composes a [illegible] being provided with a red blanket, an India rubber [illegible], a revolver, long drawing whip, a heavy knife, a [illegible] of provisions and a good strong horse. In the range where the cattle are to be [illegible] prepared [illegible] to bring [illegible] of ground [illegible] point [illegible] start is made [illegible] the range [illegible] of the game [illegible] with them in [illegible] to the [illegible] and the [illegible] having [illegible] to cattle [illegible] full speed. The other [illegible] now [illegible] exciting [illegible] kept up for [illegible] usually after [illegible] the cattle have become greatly [illegible] begin to slacken their [illegible] the hunter with the fresh [illegible] a rapid detour through [illegible] on arriving at a point [illegible] of the herd he [illegible] with a shout, flourishing it [illegible] out over his horse [illegible] directly for the pen [illegible] the cattle instantly [illegible] drawn forward [illegible] influence [illegible] who close in with loud [illegible] of the whip [illegible] ward.

[illegible] the herd is entrapped [illegible] furious snare [illegible] the red blanket.

[illegible] times the marking [illegible] accomplish for the [illegible] attack [illegible] the moment [illegible] agility is [illegible]

[illegible] Without [illegible] discerning [illegible] then said [illegible] straight [illegible] declared [illegible]

They left the camp that day and I have never heard of Riah Greenleaf since, but I have a certain conviction that if he does not develop into a newspaper man of the sensational imaginative sort, he will land in the penitentiary at last.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

GETTYSBURG'S BATTLE.

The Fighting on the Second Day of the Great Conflict

Reply by Gen Sickles to Criticisms against the Third Army Corps

GETTYSBURG, Pa, July 2.—The reunion of the Third corps was held this morning in the rink building. Gen Sickles delivered an oration in vindication of the part taken by his corps in the second day's fight, showing that he asked for orders, and receiving none, assumed the responsibility and won the victory. He said in part:

This is the first occasion I have ever taken to make a statement of facts concerning the part borne by the Third army corps in the battle of Gettysburg. Severely wounded toward the close of the engagement, I was unable to make an official report. Keenly sensible of the injustice done to my command and myself by the commander in chief, Gen Halleck, and by the commanding general of the army of the Potomac, Gen Meade, I asked President Lincoln to grant me a court of inquiry for the purpose of correcting the serious errors of fact contained in the official reports of the battle made by Gen Halleck and by Gen Meade. The president replied: "Sickles, they charge you with bringing on the battle; they say you pushed out with your men too near the enemy and began to fight just as that council of war met at three o'clock in the afternoon of the battle. I am afraid what they say of you is true—and God bless you for it. Don't ask us to order a court of inquiry to relieve you from censure for bringing on the battle of Gettysburg. History will [illegible] and rightly and give everybody his due place. There was glory enough won at Gettysburg to go all around." [illegible] So until now all [illegible] have waited patiently—waited for twenty three years—with an unbroken silence for justice to the [illegible], for justice to the dead heroes who fell bravely holding the key of our position at Gettysburg. Historians have not done us justice. Our silence has been misunderstood and misinterpreted against us. In all that I shall say to day I shall speak from the record.

The brief contest of the third day was dramatic, pictorial, brilliant. The battle of the second day was the battle of Gettysburg—long, stubborn, six hours duration, and from the beginning to the end terrible in the losses suffered by both sides. The episode of the third was a [illegible] of General Lee, doomed to certain defeat, never for an instant doubtful in the clear judgment of Longstreet. He says: "The assault of Pickett, on the third, should never have been made, as it could not have succeeded by any possible prodigy of courage or tactics, being absolutely a hopeless assault." "Pickett said to me," says Longstreet, "General, shall I advance?" "My feelings had so overcome me that I would not speak, for fear of betraying my want of confidence to him. I bowed affirmation, and turned to mount my horse." Was this hopeless assault, "which could not have succeeded by any possible prodigy of courage or tactics," was that assault the battle of Gettysburg? It is so represented in pictures and narratives called history. But you know and I know, that the strength of the enemy's forces and the best tactics of their ablest commanders had been already employed on the second, and they had been defeated and the battle won, right here on our left.

Comrades, I believe it to be my duty on this occasion, when the survivors of the Third army corps are assembled on this field for the first time since the battle, to make a statement of the facts relating to the part we took in the engagement of the 2d of July 1863. I have been often invited by the conductors of our leading journals and periodicals, and sometimes by respectable historians like the Count de Paris, to make contributions to the unwritten history of the battle of Gettysburg. I have not availed myself of these opportunities to make any declarations on the subject. I had officially answered in January 1864, not long after the battle, such inquiries as were addressed to me about the battle by the joint committee of congress on the conduct of the war and I had no reason to complain of the conclusions reached in their report. The official reports of the commanding officers—corps, division, brigade, regimental, battery and staff—had not been published. I had great reluctance to engage in any controversy, the object of which might seem to be to claim honors not accorded to me voluntarily by Gen Halleck and Gen Meade. For myself I was quite contented with the modest place assigned to me in contemporary accounts of the battle of Gettysburg and I am not so sensitive to criticisms as to challenge discussion when satisfied that my duty has been performed. I feel, however, that now there are many pertinent, good and sufficient reasons to depart from the reserve which I have chosen to maintain during so many years on the subject of this battle. The official reports are printed on both sides, confederate and union. All the essential facts necessary for an accurate appreciation of the battle are accessible and within the reach of military students and critics. It becomes more and more apparent as years elapse that misapprehensions in regard to the relation of the Third army corps to this battle are becoming conclusions in the minds of most people, and that misrepresentations which the most superficial knowledge of the battle should have rejected are now too often accepted as the truth. Silence is no longer golden. It is time to speak, and to speak distinctly.

First—That when General Meade assumed command of the Army of the Potomac on the 28th of June, 1863, Lee's campaign of invasion in Pennsylvania had been already defeated by General Hooker. (Lee's official report and Meade's order of [illegible].)

Second—That Gen Lee, finding himself outmaneuvred by Hooker, recalled his advance from the line of the Susquehanna on the [illegible] of June and directed a concentration of his army at Gettysburg, a position already recommended by the enemy and chosen by them for battle. (Lee's report.)

Third—That Gen Meade, who knew nothing of Gettysburg, nor of Lee's plans, decided to offer battle at Pipe creek, between Middleburg and Manchester, some twenty miles south of Gettysburg, to the rear, and that the First, Eleventh and Third corps were thrown on Lee's flank towards Emmittsburg and Gettysburg as a mask to enable Meade to concentrate on Pipe creek. (Hancock and Meade's testimony, Com C W.)

Fourth—That the bold advance of Buford on the Cashtown road, holding Lee's advance in check in its march on Gettysburg, and the opportune arrival of Reynolds with the First corps and Eleventh corps in support of Buford—those two great soldiers who had seen the enormous advantages which the choice of position at Gettysburg would give the enemy—fought and won the battle of Oak Ridge on July 1 and enabled Howard to seize and occupy the impregnable position of Cemetery Ridge.

Fifth—That the Third army corps moved from Emmittsburg to Gettysburg under Sickles without orders, on receiving information from Reynolds and Buford that the enemy were moving on Gettysburg and in superior force [illegible] Howard's [illegible] defeat. And this timely reinforcement reaching Gettysburg by a forced march on the afternoon of July 1 was the first step in the concentration of our army at Gettysburg, afterward ordered by General Meade on the advice of Howard, Hancock and Sickles. (Testimony Sickles, Com C W.)

Sixth—That Gen Lee, again outmaneuvred [illegible] Gettysburg was forced [illegible] his plan of campaign, which was [illegible] strategy and defensive in tactics, and attack [illegible] that day [illegible] the morning of July 2 preparations began [illegible] turn our left [illegible] Buford's division [illegible] Longstreet and Buford's [illegible]

[illegible] were reported [illegible] Hunt's and [illegible] reports [illegible] Westminster [illegible] leaving our left [illegible] the key of the whole [illegible] to be seized by the enemy. [illegible] report.)

Ninth—That General Sickles having reported [illegible] information from General Meade [illegible] to the left flank for the safety of which General Sickles was responsible and the [illegible] and the enemy's demonstrations in the direction [illegible] their assaults finally came compelling General Sickles to decide between attacking or occupying the commanding ground in his front, including Round Top, the advance of his line so near to the enemy as to compel him to accept battle on General Sickles's front, thereby covering Round Top until it could be occupied and held in force. (Tremaine and Moore's reports, and Longstreet and McLaws's.)

Tenth—That, meanwhile, the enemy's demonstrations on our right, to divert Gen. Meade's attention from his left, had so far succeeded in their object that Gen Meade, believing his right would be attacked, and not his left, held the Fifth corps in reserve to his right, sent no support to Gen Sickles, and did not occupy Round Top until after the battle had reached its fury, when, in compliance with the appeal of Gen Warren, then alone on Round Top, Gen Meade directed its occupation by Barnes's division of the Fifth corps, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, two hours after the battle began. (Barnes's official report, Meade's testimony, Com C W, also Longstreet's.)

Eleventh—That until after 6 o'clock the Third corps, say 10,000 men and fifty cannon, bore the weight of the assaults of three divisions of infantry and three batteries of artillery under Longstreet, supported by the Second corps under Hill—a force more than twice as large as ours in both artillery and infantry.

Twelfth—That when the Fifth corps occupied Round Top, supported by Caldwell's division of the Second corps and part of the Sixth corps, and when detachments from the First and Twelfth corps reached our front, the battle was won, the enemy repulsed and driven back to his lines in confusion and a large loss in prisoners; and if our troops then in position on our left, at least 40,000 infantry, with the cavalry within reach, supported by our massed reserve artillery, had been thrown against Lee's right and right center, Lee's army would have been routed and destroyed in an hour.

Thirteenth—That when the battle of the second ended in the decisive repulse of the enemy [illegible] Meade [illegible] designated Sickles's [illegible] corps [illegible] the Second [illegible] left [illegible] Crawford's division [illegible]

Fourteenth [illegible] Round Top [illegible] Gen Meade [illegible] in the afternoon [illegible] Gen Warren [illegible] Warren's testimony [illegible]

Fifteenth—That the [illegible] of the Third corps, in position on the continuation of Cemetery Ridge, would have been powerless to save our left flank, because the enemy in possession of Round Top and all the commanding ridge adjacent, it would have swept us, in no equal number of troops, from the field, turning our left and gaining our rear before the hour when our powerful supports arrived.

Sixteenth—That the advanced position taken by Sickles covering Round Top and the Emmittsburg road was, as General Warren says, about the only thing that could be done at that time. It was a strong line, but there were not troops enough to hold that line or any other available line on the left against the superior force of the enemy under Longstreet. (Warren's testimony.)

Seventeenth—That the assault of the enemy in great force on our left flank on the 2d of July found us wholly unprepared to resist such an attack except so far as Sickles made his dispositions to repel the assault. General Meade did not believe an attack would be made on our left, hence he made no disposition for battle on that day on that flank, although solicited by Sickles to reconnoitre the left in person, and occupy Round Top with artillery. (Sickles's testimony and Tremaine report.)

Eighteenth—That the assault of the enemy on our left flank was a surprise to General Meade, carefully matured and concealed by the enemy from daylight until their columns were unmasked by their fire in the afternoon. I say that at this attack General Meade was surprised—not because he had not been told the attack was imminent and certain, but because he was holding a council of war with his corps commanders at his chief headquarters, to which I was twice summoned at the moment the battle began, and because all his dispositions for the battle were made after the enemy's assault was encountered by the Third corps. (Testimony of Butterfield, Sickles's Com C W and Longstreet's official report.)

Nineteenth—That on the 2d of July I had no orders before the battle as to the dispositions of my troops to meet Longstreet's assault, nor did I receive an order of any kind during the battle. I am therefore alone responsible for the dispositions made.

Twentieth—That I moved out [illegible] a very weak position to occupy one much stronger which could have been held with perfect success if I had been supported, that is to say, if half the troops afterward brought up to meet the assault had been [illegible] me early in the action my lines would have been held intact to the end of the battle; in other words, that a line held by [illegible] men is not proof that a more advanced line held by 10,000 was not a good line [illegible] and constant friend Gen [illegible] shown by ample citations from military history [illegible] of great battles as it was our salvation at Gettysburg.

Twenty first—That General Meade had told me in the afternoon of July 2 that on the arrival of the Sixth corps he would move the Fifth corps to the left and make an attack himself from the left; my advanced position had the double purpose and the double merit of holding the enemy in check until Round Top could be occupied and the left reinforced, and was also the best position for attack, assuming that General Meade's decision to attack was to be executed. (Meade's testimony, C W, p [illegible].)

Twenty second—That General Meade's [illegible] was his intention on July [illegible] to attack from his left. He says: "I went to the left with the view of ascertaining, as far as I could, the position of my own troops and the troops of the enemy, and with the intention of ordering an attack from there, if the enemy did not themselves attack. The enemy, however, attacked and were repulsed." The same declaration is repeated at page 457 of General Meade's testimony.

Twenty third—That the losses in killed and wounded on both sides on the 2d of July were greater than on all the 1st and [illegible] General Meade states that [illegible] subsequently [illegible] men killed, wounded and missing [illegible] amount of my losses at Gettysburg [illegible] of them had been put *hors de combat* [illegible] night of the 2d of July. Nearly 4000 of our loss on the 1st, in the First and Eleventh corps, are reported as "captured or missing," out of an aggregate loss of 10,000, which leaves our loss in killed and wounded on the 2d at 10,000 against 4000 on the 3d and 6000 on the 1st. Here on the left we held the diamonds—the diamonds were trumps—and we played trumps and won the game.

Twenty fourth—And last and least I must notice the statements made in the official report of Maj Gen Halleck. His report of the battle of the 2d of July shows how much more a spectator looking at the conflict from Washington could see of the [illegible] movements of [illegible] who took part in the engagement were able to discover. Gen Halleck informs us that the [illegible] of the Third corps left a gap in the line of battle which was filled by the [illegible] and Sixth corps and part [illegible] the Third corps when they moved forward left a gap which required [illegible] men [illegible] Third corps [illegible] Gen Halleck [illegible] picture filling up that gap [illegible] line of battle enabled me to reform the Third corps [illegible] line I was originally ordered to hold. [illegible] official report of Maj Gen Halleck [illegible] statement of facts [illegible] See official report of [illegible] I cannot [illegible] record [illegible] your just claim to a large share of the honors won in that great battle of July 2, 1863—the battle of Gettysburg. The Third army corps made great sacrifices in this battle. Its losses on the 2d of July were 4,211 out of an aggregate of 11,000 present—a greater loss in killed and wounded, in proportion to numbers, than was suffered by any other corps on the field. The victory was worth all it cost.

I trust that this may not be our last reunion on this field. I have recently proposed to Lieutenant General Longstreet and to Major General McLaws, that I would gladly unite with them and their surviving comrades of the army of General Lee, in making arrangements for a grand reunion of both of the armies that fought at Gettysburg—the army of Virginia and the army of the Potomac. I am happy to state that both of these distinguished soldiers and citizens have signified in the most cordial manner to me their approval of my suggestion. If these overtures shall be seconded by my associates in the army of the Potomac, steps will no doubt be at once taken to celebrate the proposed gathering of the contending hosts on this field. Such an event will do much to soften such asperities as time has not yet removed from our memories of the great civil conflict. The fraternal reunion of the combatants of Gettysburg, on their field of battle, would give touching emphasis to the desires of all who wish to see our people again united heart and hand, under one flag and one constitution in one republic.

To establish each of the foregoing propositions Gen Sickles quoted at length from official reports, copies of orders, the testimony of officers living and dead and his own personal recollection and knowledge.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Remarkable Cases in which Deception was Practiced

Brooklyn Eagle

About three hundred years ago, in France, Martin Guerre, a young lad, was married to his sweetheart, Bertrande. After twelve years of mutual happiness Martin disappeared, and nothing was heard of him for eight years. He was last seen with a bag and a stick on the road and he apparently returned in the same manner. He looked just as before except stouter and sunburnt and with a heavy beard. All the villagers recognized him, and so did his wife, who received him tenderly and without reproaches. To her [illegible] he [illegible] well [illegible] memory of every detail of [illegible] the past [illegible] [illegible] "Martin Guerre" [illegible] Yet when [illegible] the court, the impostor [illegible] a marriage [illegible] He [illegible] his relatives at the wedding, and gave all the names including the priest that officiated. Every detail of [illegible] and Bertrande's past history was given in open court without hesitation or [illegible]. In two long investigations more than thirty witnesses swore that the accused was Martin Guerre, among them his four sisters and two brothers-in-law. Witnesses swore to certain peculiarities and marks on Martin Guerre which were all found on his [illegible]. Forty five other witnesses swore that the prisoner was not Guerre but Arnauld du Tilh, whom they knew well. So equal was the balance that the judges not being able to decide either way were about to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, when who should walk through the village to his home and thence into the courtroom but the real Martin Guerre himself. The impostor undauntedly swore that the man he had personated was an impostor. Stranger still, he was clearer in his memory of the past than the dazed newcomer seemed. But strong likenesses between persons when separate become less striking when they stand side by side. The four sisters reacted at once and flinging themselves into Martin's arms cried: "This, this is our dear brother." The wife also confessed that she had been imposed upon with shame and tears. The only French report of the trial says: "Two eggs [illegible] resemble each other more than did these two men." One by one the witnesses retracted. The fraud was put to death, making a confession that some friends of Guerre had [illegible] him [illegible] which had suggested the deception, and that his knowledge had been acquired from Guerre himself, whom he had known as a comrade in the army.

This ancient trial recalls one in the early days of San Francisco in 1851, when there was a temporary committee of vigilance to aid the slow [illegible] in detecting the crimes committed by the Sydney ducks, a term [illegible] applied [illegible] respectable settlers from Australia as well as [illegible] convicts from that country. About [illegible] o'clock one spring evening Charles Jansen, proprietor of a wholesale dry goods establishment on Montgomery street, was seated alone in his counting room, his clerks having gone to supper. Two strangers entered; one of them felled him with a bar of iron while the other rifled the safe of many thousands of dollars and [illegible] gold dust. The clerks found Mr Jansen senseless and bleeding [illegible]. Next day he was able to describe his assailants and [illegible] were arrested as they stepped about the [illegible]. The description of one [illegible] agreed exactly with James Stuart, the [illegible] and murderer [illegible] a sheriff of [illegible] were the terror of the state [illegible] Stuart and Joe Windred [illegible] were the perpetrators of the crime [illegible] I was [illegible] that [illegible] were taken [illegible] Stuart [illegible] had to [illegible] [illegible] positively [illegible] tried [illegible] going [illegible] name [illegible] Berdue and [illegible] Windred. The [illegible] were [illegible] from [illegible] just arrived from San Francisco, and knew nothing of the deeds attributed to them. It was with great difficulty and by [illegible] that they were saved from lynching. Many witnesses swore that [illegible] was Stuart. They were sentenced to be hanged on the following [illegible]

[illegible] between Sacramento and [illegible] an inch of [illegible] ideal [illegible] length in the [illegible] He was [illegible] Friday instead of the [illegible] Berdue. The latter was put beside his [illegible] when he was cut down and a reporter who was present wrote: "Berdue stood in the presence [illegible] standing by the table [illegible] and gazing upon his [illegible] features. It was like a man looking at his own corpse. I never before or since saw such a [illegible] ever [illegible] that [illegible] each other.

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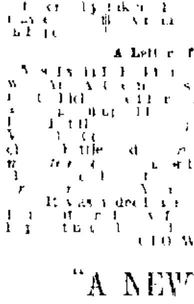

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COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, J[illegible]

Overland receipts include 4 cars wagons, [illegible] reaper and mo[illegible] [illegible] 100 kegs syrup [illegible] road scrapers [illegible] 4 spring wagons [illegible] sks rice [illegible] cs candy, 119 cs hardware [illegible] cs hats [illegible] pkgs dry goods [illegible] bbls [illegible] comforts, 14 cs rubber clothing, 50 sks [illegible] 14 bbls [illegible] cs paint, 3 pianos, 6 cs organs, 14 bbls [illegible] bxs, 4 csks earthenware, glassware [illegible] bxs nails [illegible] nuts [illegible] cs, 4 csks, 4 bbls [illegible] sheet iron [illegible]

Word was received this evening from San Francisco to the effect that the California refinery advanced yellow sugars [illegible]. Inquiry found [illegible] houses had not received such advice. [illegible] the drop of [illegible] in Extra C and Golden C [illegible] telegraph to all here, but San Francisco [illegible] note the change. If there has been a r[illegible] prices are only up to the old level.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Last twenty four hours: 336 ctls wheat, 94 bbls flour, [illegible] ctls oats, [illegible] millstuff [illegible] 146 lbs wool, 180 lbs hides, [illegible] hops, [illegible] cs eggs, 4 cs butter, 190 sks [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] lbs wool, 1,600 hides [illegible] from the eastern section.

Receipts for the seven days ended Wednesday noon aggregated [illegible] ctls wheat, [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats [illegible] ctls barley [illegible] ctls bran [illegible] millstuff [illegible] sks potatoes, 15,0[illegible] lbs wool [illegible] hides [illegible] pkgs butter [illegible] bxs fruit [illegible] of which the eastern section sent [illegible] ctls wheat, 1830 bbls flour [illegible] ctls barley, 400 ctls bran [illegible] millstuff [illegible] lbs wool, 16,[illegible] lbs hides [illegible] fruit. For the same week last year receipts [illegible] ctls wheat, 1080 bbls flour, 8909 ctls oats [illegible] ctls barley [illegible] ctls bran [illegible] ctls millstuff [illegible] potatoes [illegible] lbs wool [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] flaxseed, of which the eastern section sent [illegible] ctls wheat, 800 bbls flour, 20[illegible] ctls oats [illegible] barley [illegible] ctls millstuff, 168,146 lbs wool [illegible] hides [illegible] Compared with the preceding week the only [illegible] were [illegible] increase in the receipts of wheat, flour [illegible] bran [illegible] hops.

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1, compared with a like time last year, have been:

ARTICLES	1886 Valley	1886 Eastern	1885 Valley	1885 Eastern
Wheat, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlings, ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per steamer [illegible] bbls [illegible] sks [illegible] mats rice [illegible] tea [illegible] cs spice [illegible] cs soda, soap, 15 [illegible] starch [illegible] cs chocolate [illegible] baking powder, 50 cs [illegible] axle grease [illegible] matches, 14 cs candy [illegible] 50 kgs herring, 50 bxs raisins [illegible] sks barley [illegible] cs lemons, [illegible] sks onions [illegible] fruit, 4 cs honey, 13 cs cheese [illegible] butter, [illegible] bls hop cloth [illegible] shoes, 43 cs rubbers. [illegible] 40 sks malt, 40 kegs powder, paint, 10 bbls tar, 90 kegs lead, 100 cs [illegible] bars and bdls iron, 25 bbls plaster [illegible] steel rail [illegible] 40 bxs glass, 300 sks coal [illegible] twine [illegible] rope, 400 sks shot [illegible] tobacco, 4 cs cigars, $3485 [illegible] 58 bbls sugar, 6 cs [illegible] canned goods, 13 cs spice [illegible] meal [illegible] sks potatoes, 34 bx [illegible] bark, [illegible] cs shoes [illegible] cs hats [illegible] pigs tin [illegible] kegs [illegible] cigars [illegible] furniture.

WHEAT—Foreign markets [illegible] but New York and Chicago closed lower. [illegible] Locally there is no [illegible] to the market and values are not changed.

The following is a comparative statement of [illegible] from English farmers, imports [illegible] and quantities afloat [illegible] week ended [illegible]

FARMERS' DELIVERIES

July [illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs
July [illegible]	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs
July [illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs
July 18 1885	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs

IMPORTS

July [illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs; 140,000 to 14[illegible] 000 [illegible]
July [illegible] 1885	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs; [illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000
July 15 188[illegible]	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs; [illegible]
July 18 188[illegible]	[illegible] to [illegible] 000; [illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 [illegible]

QUANTITIES AFLOAT

July [illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 qrs for [illegible]
July 2[illegible] 1885	[illegible] 000 qrs for [illegible]
July [illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 qrs for [illegible]
July [illegible] 1885	2,500,000 qrs for [illegible]

FLOUR—The bark Porter [illegible] cleared finally on the 12th with [illegible] barrels for Queenstown [illegible] Beemah has completed a cargo making [illegible] goes so far this month. The last steamer took 2000 [illegible] sacks. From the sound section there [illegible] the usual call to meet which there [illegible] competition since the roller mills combination came to an end. While the general quotation [illegible] valley standards is $3 60@[illegible] for large and lots some agents offer discounts and others even lower net figures. One brand in particular named as offered at less. Causes leading to dissolution of the combination were frequent [illegible] ting in such a manner as to avoid direct violation of agreement. It is charged that 100 barrels would be filled at 110 to 105 barrels delivered, that discounts were given where not allowed [illegible] merous charges and counter charges were made without definiteness and one of the largest [illegible] withdrew. This led to dissolution and a return [illegible] forfeit money all round. Now there will be a regular business at irregular prices and [illegible] profits. Receipts for the week were 3,0[illegible] barrels [illegible] valley and [illegible] barrels Walla Walla.

OATS—Receipts have shown a slight increase, more coming from the west side section. [illegible] week they foot up 2123 centals. Tuesday [illegible] taking [illegible] ctls. The local call is good, near the close of one or feed being at 45[illegible] [illegible] On Monday we reported a [illegible] new to arrive at 40c and this promises to be [illegible] the opening [illegible] The course of the market hinges upon arrivals and as there is only a [illegible] demand [illegible] supplies threaten to be [illegible] than [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] influence of [illegible] and a lower [illegible] value is here certain. It may be delayed [illegible] short time [illegible] slowly. [illegible]

MILLSTUFF [illegible] local [illegible] being [illegible] ordinary [illegible] and middlings [illegible] Bran [illegible] Chop [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS [illegible]

[illegible]

HIDES [illegible] money [illegible] The local market [illegible] steady under [illegible] dry [illegible] salt [illegible] for summer [illegible] for winter [illegible] Wool [illegible] for short and [illegible] $1 50 to [illegible] for common and [illegible]

[illegible] Valley [illegible] eastern [illegible] Year [illegible] the same [illegible] valley and [illegible] Double [illegible] Producers [illegible] Extra choice or fancy would possibly [illegible] Range [illegible] Parity with [illegible] are [illegible] remembered [illegible] all markets are irregular [illegible] tremes exceptional. The eastern markets

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CURES

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 21

Overland receipts include 4 cars wagons 60 bbls spirits, car fruit jars car reapers and mowers [illegible] implements 150 cs 100 kegs syrup 190 cs canned meat 10 ctls bacon 50 road scrapers 430 sks rice, 25 top 4 open buggies 4 spring wagons 45 cs boots and shoes 2 cs candy 110 cs hardware 5 bdls shovels 9 cs cigars 70 cs hats 26 pgs dry goods 9 bls comforts 14 cs rubber clothing 20 sks seed, 2 organs 11 bbls 6 cs paint 9 pianos 6 cs 9 cres glassware, 1 bbl 12 bxs 4 csks earthenware, 10 kegs nuts, 13 anvils 12 bxs nails 9 bls burlap, 10 bdls sheet iron, 36 pumps 137 cs 4 csks 4 bbls drugs

Word was received this evening from San Francisco to the effect that the California refinery had advanced yellow sugars ¼c Inquiry found most houses had not received such advice On Saturday the drop of ¼c in Extra C and Golden C was not telegraphed to all here but San Francisco papers note the change. If there has been a rise to-day prices are only up to the old level

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours [illegible] ctls wheat 204 bbls flour 28 ctls oats 40 ctls millstuff, 39 150 lbs wool 1800 lbs hides 16 031 lbs hops, 91 cs eggs 4 cs butter 190 sheep Also 80 ctls wheat 135,345 lbs wool, 1 600 hides 4 bxs fruit from the eastern section

Receipts for the seven days ended Wednesday noon aggregated 29 24 ctls wheat 4914 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats, 631 ctls barley 48 ctls bran 2559 ctls millstuff, 20 sks potatoes 515 051 lbs wool, 19 031 lbs hides 37 pkgs butter 325 bxs fruit 43 433 lbs hops of which the eastern section sent 18 50 ctls wheat [illegible] bbls flour, 631 ctls barley 400 ctls bran 440 ctls millstuff, 385,904 lbs wool 16 336 lbs hides, 1140 cs fruit. For the same week last year receipts were [illegible] ctls wheat 1686 bbls flour 8969 ctls oats 1559 ctls barley, 461 ctls bran 2561 ctls millstuff 100 sks potatoes, 24 129 lbs wool 14 318 lbs hides 65 sks flaxseed, of which the eastern section sent 2 185 ctls wheat, 800 bbls flour 2051 ctls oats 900 ctls barley, 1714 ctls millstuff 183 140 lbs wool 10 048 lbs hides 65 sks flaxseed Compared with the preceding week the one just closed witnessed an increase in the receipt of wheat flour oats barley bran wool hides and hops

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1 as compared with a like time last cereal year have been

ARTICLES	1885 1886 Valley	Eastern	1884 1885 Valley	Eastern
Wheat, ctls	1 405 429	4 823 834	[illegible]	13 [illegible]
Flour bbls	211 732	[illegible]	11 05	146 131
Oats, ctls	412 201	11 01	1 [illegible]	[illegible] 111
Barley, ctls.	35 95	99 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran, ctls	20 0	5 4 1	59 808	11 743
Millstuff ctls	84 151	[illegible]	4 01	14 44
Potatoes sks.	00 9	[illegible]	11 501	1 [illegible]
Wool, lbs.	014 342	11 66	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	08 093	888 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime, bbls	26 166	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Flaxseed, sks	[illegible]	63 8		[illegible] 00
Hops, lbs	4 765 410	00	1 88	18 230

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per str Oregon included 1575 hf 1050 bbls [illegible] bxs 357 sks sugar [illegible] cs 227 sks coffee 150 sks [illegible] mats rice. 5400 sks salt 25 kegs 165 cs pickles 105 pkgs tea 44 sks beans 316 cs canned goods 54 cs spice 40 cs soda 351 bxs soap, 15 kegs mustard 54 cs chocolate 50 cs hops 5 bls meal 15 cs baking powder 50 cs oil 50 cs axle grease 200 tins matches, 14 cs candy [illegible] sks nuts 100 cs lard 50 kegs herring 50 bxs raisins 10 sks barley 643 lemons 91 sks onions 140 sks potatoes 1102 bxs fruit 54 cs honey 13 cs cheese 29 hf bbls 20 kits butter 12 bls hop cloth 463 bls bags, 211 cs boots and shoes 43 cs rubbers 53 flasks quicksilver 260 sks malt 40 kegs powder 65 cs paint 10 bbls tar, 90 kegs lead 100 cs 85 bbls oil, 238 bars and bdls iron 25 bbls plaster 50 pigs tin, 98 steel rails, 40 bxs glass, 500 sks coal 150 sks twine. 116 cls rope 460 sks shot 14 bxs 2081 kegs nails, 9 cs tobacco 42 cs cigars $5485 treasure Also for Astoria 50 hf [illegible] bbls sugar 5 cs coffee 150 mats rice, 59 cs canned goods 13 cs spice 40 sks meal, 1 cs limes 333 sks potatoes 342 bxs fruit 4 cs honey, 67 sks bark 1 cs shoes 6 cs hats 40 bars iron, 203 sks malt 25 pigs tin 35 kegs nails 3 cs cigars, $75 treasure

WHEAT—Foreign markets in very good tone, but New York and Chicago close lower San Francisco continuing firm Locally there is no new life to the market and values are not changed

The following is a comparative statement of deliveries from English farmers imports into the United Kingdom and quantities afloat for the weeks ended as below

FARMERS DELIVERIES

July 17 1886	25 000 to 30 000 qrs wheat
July 21 1885	20 000 to 25 000 qrs wheat
July 10 1886	25 000 to 30 000 qrs wheat
July 14, 1885.	[illegible] 000 to 30 000 qrs wheat

IMPORTS

July 21 1886	200 000 to 210 000 qrs wheat 140 000 to 145 000 bbls flour
July 22, 1885	450 000 to 480 000 qrs wheat 165 000 to 170 000 bbls flour
July 14 1886	320 000 to 325 000 qrs wheat 200 000 to 205 000 bbls flour
July 18 1885	[illegible] 000 to 280 000 qrs wheat 130 000 to 135 000 bbls flour

QUANTITIES AFLOAT

July 21 1886	2 150 000 qrs for U K 750 000 qrs for Cont
July 22 1885	2 175 000 qrs for U K 180 000 qrs for Cont
July 14, 1886	2 200 000 qrs for U K 580 000 qrs for Cont
July 1 1885	2 500 000 qrs for U K 200 000 qrs for Cont

FLOUR—The Jane Porter cleared final on the 13th with 15 439 barrels for Queenstown and the Beemah has completed a cargo making two cargoes so far this month The last steamer took out 2000 sacks. From the sound section there continues the usual call to meet which there is eager competition since the roller mills combination came to an end While the general quotation for valley standards is $3 60@3 75 for large and small lots some agents offer discounts and others an even lower net figure One brand in particular is named as offered at less Causes leading to the dissolution of the combination were frequent cutting in such a manner as to avoid direct violation of agreement It is charged that 100 barrel lots would be filled and 102 to 104 barrels delivered and that discounts were given where not allowed Numerous charges and counter charges were made without definiteness and one of the largest mills withdrew This led to dissolution and a return of forfeit money all around Now there will be an irregular business at irregular prices and curtailed profits Receipts for the week were 3908 barrels valley and 1036 barrels Walla Walla.

OATS—Receipts have shown a slight increase more coming from the west side section For the week they foot up 2123 centals Tuesday's steamer taking out 900 ctls. The local call is good sales near the close of choice feed being at 45@46c and milling at 50c. On Monday we reported a sale of new to arrive at 40c and this promises to be about the opening figure The course of the market will hinge upon arrivals and as there is only a local demand expected supplies threaten to be more than ample San Francisco is easing up under the influence of larger offerings and a lower range of values there is certain It may be delayed for a short time however all signs [illegible] prices to settle lowly With us they will [illegible] both market but in no quantity this month

MILLSTUFFS—Market very [illegible] being nothing out of ordinary [illegible] shipment of bran and middlings continue [illegible] Bran $12@1 [illegible] shorts $14@1 [illegible] Chop barley sells [illegible] per ton

FRUITS—[illegible] and a few apples [illegible] Arrivals by [illegible] lemons $[illegible] $1 50 apples [illegible] Grape, $1 1[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market [illegible] reported [illegible] the local [illegible] and [illegible] Eastern markets fell away slightly during the week Our market is well supplied with Eastern sorts We quote prices for ordinarily sized parcels City cured hams 10@11 [illegible] bacon [illegible] sides [illegible] country cured [illegible] generally [illegible]c less Eastern hams [illegible] breakfast bacon [illegible] Eastern lard in tins [illegible] best [illegible] common [illegible] packages 6½@9c

DRIED FRUIT—Market bare of bleached apples pears and Oregon prunes Peaches are in low stock and all prices quoted are to some extent nominal [illegible] prices from dealers [illegible] quarter [illegible] apples [illegible] sliced [illegible], factory [illegible] pitted plums [illegible] French prunes [illegible] grated [illegible] common peaches 8c peeled [illegible] pears common nominally [illegible] choice raisins [illegible] per box.

HIDES ETC—Eastern holders asking more money for choice, selling common at old prices The local market is quiet but steady under advices We quote dry hides [illegible] light salted [illegible], heavy do [illegible], dry kip and calf 14 [illegible], salt kip [illegible] salt calf [illegible]10c salt veal 8c valley deerskins 20@25c for winter and summer Eastern Oregon [illegible]@20c for winter and summer, sheepskins [illegible] for short and long wool, elk hides 15c bear skins $1 50@2 [illegible] bear skins $[illegible] to $[illegible] Tallow [illegible] for common and 4@4½c for choice.

WOOL—Receipts for the week were 128 007 lbs valley and 385 904 lbs eastern against 75 [illegible] lbs valley and 103 140 lbs eastern the same week last year and 47 343 lbs valley and [illegible] 508 lbs eastern the preceding week this year While the movement has been a quiet one the market shows all possible activity dealers taking freely when the product is obtainable within their views of [illegible] for eastern and 16@[illegible] for valley medium to choice Extra choice or fancy would possibly command a shade more. San Francisco is quoting a higher range, scourers continuing to pay best prices Eastern mail dates quote valley [illegible] and eastern 20 [illegible] Prices named here by buyers are below a parity with those quoted elsewhere but it must be remembered that all markets are irregular and exchanges exceptional The eastern markets continue fair activity and are strong under good request for domestic fleeces New York sales last week include 20 000 lbs Eastern Oregon at 23½c.

HOPS—There is a decided quiet everywhere speculators having made a pause without weakening the views of growers As a consequence no new business is to be reported and duplication of last contracts on this coast would be impossible just now Press dispatches from New York during the week have been of the usual conflicting character the state outturn being variously estimated at one third to two-thirds an average The very latest reports favor the highest estimate European advices are being watched with more interest, as it would seem they only can cause new excitement or bring about new activity They will also influence the markets of this country Certainly the probabilities of higher values than have already been paid for new crop are remote at this time and as the European crop is not complained of it is difficult to see why lower prices should not rule The New York *Shipping List* says The market remains in the same condition of excitement and uncertainty that have obtained ever since the advent of lice in the vine-growing districts Prices are still higher in the country as high as 25 cents having been paid, while here the highest we have heard is 22@23c but the best cannot be obtained at anything like these figures some talking as high as 30@40c and even 50c for choice but quotations are wholly nominal and we omit them From the country reports regarding damage to the vines differ materially There is little room for doubt however, that on all low ground a good deal of damage has been done but on high ground the vine has not suffered so much The drouth has been favorable and the lice are drying up and dropping from the vines. It is estimated that there will be about half a crop in the state The local movement is fair as occasional lots of 1885 are coming in It is stated that half the Oregon 1886 crop is already contracted for at 18@25c

The Merchandise Market.

Arrivals of merchandise during the week by both rail and steamer have been fair and slightly in excess of those of the preceding week Fall goods are coming more freely Trade demands show little out of ordinary the distribution remaining good and trade prospects rather improving The valley is certain to have an average cereal crop and the eastern section will harvest one of fair proportions although last year figures cannot be duplicated Wheat in the last-named section is expected to be materially short as regards outturn, but other cereals are expected to show an increased yield If so the value of all crops will not be greatly reduced from that of the season now about ended In the grocery trade there are no important changes to be noted, and aside from the decline of one quarter of a cent in C and Extra C sugars our list is not markedly changed Interior towns are reporting the usual dullness consequent upon farmers being at work at home and most lines of merchandise show quiet conditions. Canned fruits rule firm San Francisco prices being as follows

	Standards 2½ lb	Seconds 2½ lb
Apricots doz	$2 00	$1 85
Blackberries do	1 60	
Cherries black do	00	00
Cherries white do	2 3	2 00
Peaches yellow do	2	– 15
Peaches Cling do	50	
Peaches white heath do	– 50	
Pears Bartlett do	15	2 00
Plums do	1 60	1 50

Shipments of salmon by rail continue large and the month's showing will be a surprisingly large one Steamers for San Francisco carry little and there have been no new clearances foreign British buyers have made more frequent inquiries both as regards pack and supplies. They are beginning to realize that the East is taking freely and at better prices than can be obtained abroad It is late for them to secure any considerable stock over the small quantity already contracted for and their attempt at keeping prices down has failed At the close of June Liverpool houses were selling below quoted prices dealers appearing anxious to keep down values rather than work for their enhancement A brand quoted at 23s was offered at 21s and some that cost 21s was sold as low as 19s 3d The London *Grocer* of June 5 said Although no doubt a good deal of money was made at the outset by the bull movement the actors as we predicted appear to have overreached themselves It is impossible to ascertain the real position of the Liverpool market and the greater the persistency with which any rumor is circulated the more caution should be used in accepting it

Eastward salmon shipments by rail to date this month foot up 6100 cases To San Francisco three steamers carried out 1858 cases The Nith filled up for Liverpool but is claimed to be overloaded and may have to lighten about two inches

The grain bag market has weakened slightly, and outside lots at San Francisco have been offered down to $6 45@6 50 With us trade is quiet buyers few and offers to sell even at very low prices are met with indifference There is a feeling that prices will go lower, but consumers will do well not to expect very low prices The latest offerings of outside lots at San Francisco are at low prices probably quite as low as is possible unless the syndicate steps in and breaks the market for the purpose of hurting the outside crowd It is known that outsiders have stock costing over [illegible], whereas the syndicate stock averaged less cost The impression that the syndicate is selling below pool rates by outside means is deep seated and general The overland roads report a large movement in bags from the East to this coast but of the 150 000 said to be en route direct to Oregon none have been received at this writing San Francisco is inclined to look upon the overland movement as unimportant and not likely to affect the market A Calcutta ship reached San Francisco last week with 300 300 bags and a quantity of jute The one vessel now en route is six weeks out and is understood to have few if any, bags her cargo being jute and cloth Steamers and sailers from Hong Kong will continue to bring some but direct shipments are at an end Our own market is similar to San Francisco and bags are offered at irregular prices Ordinary demands can be supplied at [illegible]c Large lots have offered at less, but it is claimed they are not standard Calcuttas.

In a review of the San Francisco market for last week the *Commercial News* says There continues a good demand for refined sugars with heavy receipts of raw for the week A recent private circular reviewing the first half of the present year, says Imports of raw have been derived almost exclusively from the Hawaiian islands and Central America and have been larger from both countries than ever before The bulk was imported for account of refiners Those received in the open market were sold at prices about equal to the figures paid by refiners on their own contracts, say ¼c per pound below New York quotations for the Hawaiians and duty paid cost of Manila laid down in this market, for the Central American The basis for each was equal at the beginning of the year but in the last couple of months Manila has not followed the decline of the New York market Sales have been on a larger scale than in any previous year both for the consumption of this coast and for shipment to the central states and territories business with the latter having been greatly stimulated by the very low rail freights The demand for home use has been limited almost exclusively to refined, while the shipments overland comprise both refined and raws The coffee market is firm but without any change Stocks in dealers hands are liberal and very little more is expected from Central America this season A firmer feeling in tapioca and sago [illegible] mixed rice is a shade lower, otherwise the grocery trade is featureless no changes having been reported There has been no change in canned goods all descriptions of fruit are in good demand at full prices Salmon is higher owing to a continued short run on the Columbia.

New York merchants in the wholesale dry goods trade have organized for the purpose of securing relief from the unjust discrimination in freight classification in cotton piece goods which comprise [illegible] calicoes Canton flannels cottonades [illegible] prints drills jeans mosquito nettings [illegible] shirtings silesias ticking denims and cotton dress goods for women's wear These are cheap goods and only small profits are realized on them New York merchants can ship cotton piece goods to the Pacific coast at a cheaper rate than intermediate points as there are reduced rates on through freights This is deemed to be an injustice to merchants in other states east of California and Oregon and to the New York houses supplying them The merchants desire to have cotton prints rated as fourth class goods in freight classification through the present rates New York houses have for years been losing a large proportion of the Western trade and the present movement is to ask for a reduction of rates such as will place New York merchants on an equal footing with those of other cities It is said that dry goods jobbers are determined to test the right of railroad companies to discriminate against low priced goods and if the commissioners of the trunk lines do not meet their views the courts will be appealed to

New York mail dates to the 14th inst report a slight reaction from the buoyant temper in Brazil coffees the option and spot markets being slightly lower Lower exchange was one of the leading causes East India descriptions were quiet and steady and West India grades dull Manufacturers of American glass having shut down for the summer months and with light stocks orders cannot be promptly filled Nails advanced sharply partly because of the limited available supply and the reduced production consequent upon the closing of a number of factories Manufacturers claim the low prices recently ruling were unremunerative and there was little disposition to compete for business on the narrow margin of profit. Current rates are $2 10@2 20 for 10d@60d with a moderate business reported in small quantities and a limited trade in round lots Petroleum crude and refined was dull Raw sugars dull and heavy and refined in only moderate request, bands selling at a slight commission The tea market has ruled quite firm An easier tendency in the London market for tin causes a dull business, and for tin plates the demand is confined to current requirements Supplies steadily held on account of their favorable statistical position Consumption during the past six months has been 400 000 bxs larger than ever before and stocks everywhere are comparatively small showing that production is being very closely absorbed Furthermore buyers have a very small interest in future deliveries The recent easier tendency of values was due to resales on the other side, but these supplies have now all been disposed of

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS—The range is 1¾@2¼c San Francisco reports new firmness for nearly all sorts

BREAD ETC —Market very quiet, demands being only fair Quote ship 3½c, pilot 4@4½c soda crackers 5@6c others 6@14c

COAL OIL—Arrivals and demand light Ordinary brands easy at 25@26½c

SALT—In a small way fine Liverpool is quoted $16 $18 and $20 but large lots are 50c to $1 50 less Coast $8 50@8 50

PICKLES—Quote $1@1 10 for ½s and ¼s

RICE—Quote Island $5 China $4 75 Southern, good $4 75

SUGARS—We quote barrels D [illegible]c C 5¼c Extra C 5½c, Confectioner's A 6¼c dry granulated cube crushed fine crushed and powdered 6¾c with advance of ⅛@¼c for halves and boxes

THE MEAT MARKET

There is no lack of supplies to meet demands and values may be said to rule easy Receipts for the week include 920 sheep and 284 cattle Beef is quoted 3¼@3½c gross or 6c dressed the extreme for live being named by few Mutton is easy at 2¾@2¾c gross and 5c dressed Veal is quoted 8@9c Hogs dull and weak at 4c for live and 5@6c for dressed

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 21 —Governments were strong to-day The stock market, although recording more business than usual last week was yet a traders market only The market to day was subject to fits of activity and strength or vice versa but a general advance took place in the last hour and the market closed firm at about the best figures of to day Inactive shares were absolutely featureless The closing figures generally show advances Lake Shore being up 1 per cent and the others fractional.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK July 21 —Money on call, easy at 1½ @ Prime paper 4@5 Sterling exchange dull at $4 85¾ for sixty day bonds $4 87¾ for demand Petroleum firm United closed 60¾

BONDS

3s	100¾	4½s	11
4s	126	Pacific 6s	[illegible]

STOCKS

American	10	N P Preferred	59
Canadian Pacific	63	Northwestern	111
Canada Southern	44¾	New York Central	105¾
Central Pacific	41½	Oregon Navigation	105
Burlington	138	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Lackawanna	131	Panama	98
D & R G	8½	Rock Island	
Erie	33	St Paul	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	31¾	Texas Pacific	11
Lake Shore	81	Union Pacific	53¾
Louisville&Nashvil	41¾	U S Express	64
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Fargo	1
Northern Pacific	26	Western Union	[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO July 21

Hale & Norcross.	3 75	Savage	1 00
Sierra Nevada		Chollar	3
Best & Belcher	1 80	Potosi	8
Gould & Curry	1 90	Navajo	8
Mexican		55 Alta.	
Con Cal & Va.	1 0	Ophir	1
Bodie	1 0	Union	
Utah	8	Bulwer	80
Peerless	50	Peer	15
Mono	10		

MONEY MARKET

LONDON July 21 —Bank of England rate of interest 2½ per cent. Consols 101 1-16 money Silver bullion English standard 9 fine per fine ounce 43 15-16

NEW YORK July 21 —Sterling exchange prime banks long $4 86¾ short $4 88 Silver bullion 1000 fine per ounce [illegible] Good commercial from 1 to ¼c lower documentary 2 to 1½c lower U S bonds 3s 100¾ 4s 126 4½s 112¾

SAN FRANCISCO July 21 —Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 85@4 85½ documentary $4 84½@4 85½ Transfers 5

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO July 21 —Weather thick wind southwest

Receipts—Wheat 1 000 ctls flour 5000 qr sks barley 800 ctls oats 9 4 ctls potatoes 400 sks

Freights—Spot market very quiet exporters said to be well supplied with tonnage for July and August

Bags—Outside holders are offering freely and the market has a weak undertone 50 000 sold at auction at $6 40

Oats Market easier and tending down increased receipts expected soon choice feed $1 40@1 50

Wool—The demand continues good and the market is firm with considerable activity Eastern Oregon $16@22c Valley 23@26c

Hops—Eastern markets unsettled and irregular holders here very stiff in their views and high asking prices have checked business quotations nominal at 25@30c for new and 10@15c for old

Potatoes—Demand very good and market steady at 85c@$1 00

Provisions—Easier in sympathy with the weakness in the Eastern markets

Barley—Spot market steady demand fair No 1 feed 8¾@90c Seller 1886 85c bid

Wheat—Firm demand small No 1 shipping $1 50@1 27½ Futures quiet but firm buyer season $1 3[illegible] buyer year $1 28¾ seller year $1 2[illegible] Call closed buyer season $1 3[illegible] buyer year $1 28¾ seller year $1 29¾

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO July 20 —Rye steady 56c barley quiet 58c whisky $1 1 shoulders $6 05@6 10 short clear $6 50@6 55 short ribs $6 05@6 10

Cattle—Receipts 8600 fairly active and about steady shipping steers 950@1500 lbs $3 70@5 10 stockers and feeders $2 50@4 through Texas cattle steadier cows $1 75@2 50 steers $2 50@4

Hogs—Receipts 25 000, slow 10c lower closing dull rough and mixed $4 40@4 60, packing and shipping $4 75@5 07½ light $4 40@4 90

Sheep—Receipts 4000, slow shade lower natives $2@4 20 western $3@3 60 Texans $1 75@3 10 lambs $4@4 25

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO July 21 —Wheat opened 78¾c August 80¼c September 81¾c October At noon 77¼c cash 77¾c August 79¾c September 81¼c October Closed 77¼c July 78c August, 79¾c September 81¾c October

Pork $9 52½ August lard $6 55 August ribs, $6 02½ August short ribs, $6 35 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK July 21 —Wheat opened 87¼c August 88¾c September 89¾c October At noon 88¼c cash 87c August, 88c September, 89¾c October Closed 87¾c August 88c September 89¾c October

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON July 21 —Weather hot and forcing Cargoes on passage quiet but steady Floating cargoes, firm Mark Lane steady English and French country markets quiet Imports into U K last week Wheat 205 000 to 210 000 qrs, flour, 140 000 to 145 000 bbls

PARIS July 21 —Spot wheat and flour markets quiet

LIVERPOOL July 21 —Spot wheat steady Quantities on passage To the continent wheat 0 000 qrs to U K wheat and flour 1 5 000 qrs

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL July [illegible] Wheat holders offer sparingly No [illegible] winter [illegible] spring [illegible] Corn spot and futures holders offer sparingly [illegible] July 4s [illegible] August 4s 1d September 4s 1½d

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO July 21 —Arrived—British Lord [illegible] Newcastle A Br sh Drumcraig, Cardiff, Br bk Kylemore Liverpool Br sh Maribor [illegible] H J Jordon bk Quickstep Tacoma sh Dashing Wave Tacoma Sailed—Sh Sterling New York str Empire Departure Bay

PORT DISCOVERY July 20 —Sailed—Swedish bk B Red Will Callao

PORT GAMBLE July [illegible] —Arrived—Bk Skagit San Francisco,

CAPE HANCOCK July 21 —4 P M —Bar smooth weather clear wind north, velocity 12 miles per hour

ASTORIA July 20 —Str State of California down [illegible] A M left outward [illegible] P M and passed out [illegible] P M Str Oregon arrived in 3 50 P M and left up [illegible] P M Cooke [illegible] with Br bk Cumbria July 1—Church arrived down with Br bk [illegible] this morning

FOREIGN PORTS

[illegible] July 13 —Sailed sh Olive S Southard Wilmington

BRISTOL July 1 —Arrived—Br sh Kincardineshire Portland [illegible]

[illegible] July 1 —Arrived—Br sh Selene Portland via Falmouth

HONG KONG June 30 —Sailed—Br sh Leandra Victoria

YOKOHAMA June 18 —Sailed—Sh Triumphant Nanaimo, 30 Bk Wallace B Flint Port Moody

LIZARD July 10 —Passed—Br sh [illegible] Portland for Antwerp

MISCELLANEOUS

Fr bk Glenlora Portland for London was in a gale off Cape Horn lost life boats and had bulwarks damaged

Model Tableau Suggested

Lewiston Me Journal

We would suggest as a model tableau one which would warm the hearts of their country men and countrywomen, this Let Grover Cleveland be seated at the evening lamp, in dressing gown and slippers, reading aloud his copy of the Lewiston *Evening Journal*, and let Mrs Grover Cleveland,—while listening attentively, be engaged, with a goose egg in one hand and a darning needle in the other, in mending the heel of the president's stocking

Mr Edward Solomon, the author of "Billee Taylor" and "Pepita," is now completing the score of the three-act comic opera of which Mr Charles H Hoyt has written the libretto It is entitled "The Maid and the Moonshiner." The subject is American, the scene being laid in Virginia, and as is to be supposed have something to do with illicit whisky distilling Mr. Solomon says he has written the music in the lightest vein, and that of the heroine especially to suit Miss Lillian Russell. The opera will be produced in New York city early in the fall

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN

H W Frodsham S F
I S Kaufman, S F
Ed Louisson S F
W Grace, S F
Dave Earl S F
Prof G Davidson S F
A S Cohen S F
D Jacobs, S F
Henry Alkan S F
W Grace S F
D Harris Gervais
G F Talbot, Huntington
J H Spring S F
C E Clancey Tacoma

HOLTON

H J Fisher San Fran
W Kelly do
Geo Welsh do
J W Barker, do
James Wright do
G F White Derry
M Meyer, New York
S J Faulk Chicago
G A Ladd Alkali
O Flemming Haystack
Geo England Sprague
G W Hambright Olympia
J W Cochran wf & child
G F Getchel Amity
A G Roberts Eola Or
F Peterson, Chicago

ESMOND

W C Boyle Oswego
A F Appel Portland
J W Williams, do
Mrs J Goddard Topeka
Miss R Bonham Chicago
H J Martin & wf Ky
C A Foster New York
W H Hamilton & wf N Y
J B Londale England
W W Riter Salt Lake
J H Dalton St Paul
G H Nichols Mt Collin
C Fuller Victoria
A H Merrill U S A
C H Wheeler Tacoma
J McGovern & wf Astoria
Miss F McGovern do
T J Charman Oregon City
Mrs M M Charman do
F Sessions & wf Ohio
John Cook Elkhart Ind
T Business Oregon City
C N Fox & wf Oakland
George F Ashton S F
J F Newman do
I R Lanen Philadelphia
H B Hopkins, do
B G Peck do
J H Roe & fy Nebraska
J Hale wf & ch Ellensbg
Mrs Simons Marysville
Miss Simons do
Mrs A F Abbott, do
Edwin Parsons & wf, N Y
Miss G Parsons, do
Miss May Parsons do
Chas O Parsons Boston
P J Pierce & wf Pa
B Harvey Welsh, Phila
Howard N Davis, do
L L Hanen Chicago

ST CHARLES

M G Werden Whatcom
Miss J Phelps Oswego
Dr I Hall Oakland
J H For Camden N J
S S Hornington Winlock
J C Proctor Dalles
I I Bossett Michigan
J M White San Fran
J Cronan do
Mrs R J Atkinson do
Miss C Ketch do
Mrs G I Greene do
J S White & w do
H C White do
C J Kirk & fy Heppner
Mrs J J Atkinson & ch do
H W Koch Woodland
J Dodson Dodson
P I Looney Salem
S H Rock Nestucca
R F Ray Ainsworth
W H Renfrow & f Cathlamet
H M Chase Walla Walla
Mrs N Palmer, Mexico
J K McComber Sacto
T N Laken Milwaukee
S C Forrest Wheatland
C C Bozorte Woodland
J W Brushfield, Newport
J M Wise Perrydale
H H Flecher Iowa
Mrs Flecher do
J B Henkle Corvallis
C B Conley & w, Walla W
Mrs J B Condon T Dalles
Miss I Coffin do
G H Thomas & fy do
Mrs J R Allison Albany
H B White London
T Kent Cathlamet
H Lacey Astoria
G A Stinson, do
I S Staples do
H M Black do
F Tilden, do
C H Wilcox do
Miss Coffin Massachusts

QUIMBY

David Kurtz San Fran
M Thompson do
C J Magher do
W Herrick do
David Kurtz do
C I Anderson do
W J Hill do
Mrs Hausbrough do
J J Seales do
H S Seak do
Peter McMahon do
W H Cogswell do
A C Cogswell do
Tom Elliott do
I J Macalson do
Miss I Simpson do
Miss Martineau do
F I Habreskie do
M M A Stratton do
A Cogswell do
I J Cullen do
Rosa Price do
J W R Ellison [illegible]
Geo S Bradley Victoria
Geo S Bosley do
E Scrier do
O F Noble Iowa
W H Frazer Prineville
F B Church Tacoma
C W Tullis do
F J Langley do
J Smith do
J C Ferguson Lafayette
F L Tice Corvallis
H H Russell do
A J Moses England
E D Robinson do
H Rugleman Helena
Mrs M J Wheatley Ohio
S Craig do
W S Myers Iowa
C H Schrader do
O H Ratcliffe, Butte
John Jones do
Tom Smith do
W J Cromwell Fossil
A B Kelsey [illegible]
John Lee China
I Guthrie do
A Whitman do
Ed Gray do
Levi Jones do
Melville Rex do
Albert John do
Albert Moore do
Delia Parnell do
Lucy Jones do
Lina Jones do
G H Lee do
John S Hanson St John
D Dunahen do
T H Haslan do
Mrs I Banks Pt Townsend
Miss F A Banks do
Will M Banks do
Chas Warren Omaha
Geo Gray Oakland
F Reardon do
H A Detering do
F S Mattoon Yaquina
D D Brown & wf do
F D Johnson Helena
D P Thompson do

INTERNATIONAL

R F Hyatt Salem
C F Smith The Dalles
Henry Pless Astoria
T Brohn do
Wm Day & fm San Fran
J A Snyder do
C Ree do
J Hartley do
J Skenk do
W H Smith do
N Heine do
J J Fuller do
A W Fortey do
A Hansen do
F Welderbeek do
Henry Smith do
Miss A Sumpter do
W Sumpter do
Leonard Sumpter do
Miss J Rogers do
Miss C Rogers do
Miss M Ives do
H Fenton Centerville
J Donkley do
A J J Johnston Sprague
J McGill & fy Olympia
F McGilberd & wf do
H Marshall do
R Brookshire Castle Rk
Geo Yorkey Oregon City
D Fanch s do
O J Johnson Ilwaco
M Murphy Omaha
Thos Tuttle St Louis
J Aitkin do
H J Weld do
P Ives & son Omaha
M D Briggs Kalama
T F Folk & fy Iowa
I T Hargraves Winlock
John Hoft Walla Walla
N Blossom do
W J Plummer & fm Or C
Mrs Ann Roberts, San Fr
I Egan do
J B Horton do
C Chinkiubert do
J B Burnell & w do
J L Jones do
J Hodges do
B Humphries do
Jos Higgins do
L C Aker do
Mrs Steinbthe do
F M Shirrell & fam do
I Sumpter & w do
Miss Zona Sumpter do
Walter Sumpter do
W S Peters & w do
Miss Ida Ives do
Miss C Rogers do
J M Ives do
Mrs L White Heppner
Wm Kirby Iowa
A H [illegible] Tacoma
J W Pooham & wf Ky
John Lee San Francisco
B Brown do
C Coll Woodland Cal
C B Davis Bridgeport
A W Dixon Dayton
J F Lawrence Dalles
J J Harkin do
M Foley Ohio
Geo Harrison Boston
T Dingley do
D D [illegible] Montana
C P Hunter do
C S Goodwin Nebraska
A B Hunt do

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THE WESTERN STAGE COMPANY HAS PUT New Coaches and New Stock on between Ashland Linkville and Fort Klamath [illegible] leave Ashland daily on arrival of passenger train and arrive at Linkville same day
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Stage Leaves Hood River Station every Monday, Wednesday & Saturday at 8 A.M.
H C COE, Pres't.
C F BACKUS Agent, Stage Co.

[illegible]
On July 10th and every succeeding Saturday until the close of the season the [illegible] will leave Portland [illegible] Morrison street at [illegible] connecting with the Ilwaco [illegible] Sunday morning Returning will leave Astoria Sunday evening on arrival of Ilwaco steamer Gen Miles. These trips [illegible] business men clerks and mechanics an opportunity to spend Sunday on the Beach [illegible]

Oregon City Route.
STEAMER LATONA ON AND AFTER MAY 1st will leave Alder Street Dock Portland at 10 A M and [illegible] P M Oregon City [illegible] and [illegible] P M Sundays leave Portland at 10 A M and 5 45 P M Oregon City at 8 A M and 4 P M

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MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE Cap W H Pope [illegible] leave Portland daily at 1 M (wharf foot of Alder st [illegible] for Vancouver Fishers Landing LaCamas Washougal Va [illegible] landing [illegible]

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STEAMER A B FIELD JOHN GABRIELSEN master will make regular trips from Astoria weather permitting Freight Astoria to Tillamook $5 per ton Passengers Astoria to Tillamook $4 round trip $7 50 Ship freight by O R & N Co boats care of owner A B Field Astoria Mail shipping received [illegible] ADOLFT & CO

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LEAVES MORRISON ST. TUESDAY, THURSday and Saturday at [illegible] A M —on Sunday at 9 A M Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday Wednesday Friday at 6 A M and Saturday at 2 P M
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YAQUINA
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FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Tuesday	July [illegible]	Monday	July [illegible]
Sunday	July 1	Friday	July [illegible]
Tuesday	July 9	Wednesday	Aug [illegible]
Tuesday	Aug 10	Monday	Aug 1
Sunday	Aug [illegible]	Saturday	Aug [illegible]

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.
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Oregon, Friday	July 9	Columbia, Thursday	July [illegible]
Columbia, Wednesday	July 14	State Tuesday	July 1
State, Monday	July 19	Oregon, Sunday	July 1
Oregon, Saturday	July 24	Columbia, Friday	July
Columbia, Thursday	July 29	State, Wednesday	July [illegible]
State Wednesday	August 4	Oregon, Tuesday	August 3

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.
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Ashland. ...	9 30 P M.	Portland.	4 25 P. M.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland..	4 00 P M.	Lebanon.	9 20 P. M.
Lebanon. . . .	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10 05 A. M.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland . .	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis. . ..	12 25 P M.
Corvallis .	1.30 P M.	Portland. .	6 15 P M.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
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McMinnville ...	5 45 A. M.	Portland	9 00 A. M.

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Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
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The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND OR.,
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R. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell,
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

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Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows
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Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
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SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago St. Louis, Denver Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho Montana and British Columbia.
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THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business,
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
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GEN RUFUS INGALLS .. Vice President
D F SHERMAN Cashier

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
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PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Directors:
President, James Steel, Vice President, W. C. Johnson Cashier L. A. Macrum, J. Loewenberg, H. L. Hoyt, J F Watson, J K. Gill, L Fleischner

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital $1,850,000
Reserve 400,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager.

London and San Francisco Bank,
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve $3,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
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EVERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
Feed, Groceries, Provisions.
FRONT AND ALDER STS.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Nine Hundred Dollars Appropriated for Street Sprinkling

Two Ballots for President of the Council Without an Election—No More Electric Lights to be Authorized

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair and all the members present except Fleidner.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From W. T. Atwood, asking permission to place an ornamental hitching post in front of his place of business; granted.

From Teresa Mitchell, administratrix of the estate of G. Mitchell, wishing to know definitely what the council proposes to do in regard to opening D street from North Nineteenth to North Twenty-second, as, if the street is not to be opened, she wishes to further improve the property; referred to committee on judiciary.

From G. H. Flanders and others, asking that the grade of S street be changed at North Twenty-first street from fifty-six to fifty-nine feet above the base of city grades; referred to committee on streets.

From John Muir and others, remonstrating against the change of grade on Corbett and Hooker streets as petitioned for by A. G. Hammond; same reference.

From Arthur Kohn, asking permission to erect an ornamental street lamp in front of his place of business; referred to street committee.

From R. Glisan and others, asking for a lamp at the corner of North Tenth and D streets; referred to street committee.

From the Oregon [illegible] company, asking an extension of one month in which to complete the Harrison street sewer; granted.

From Edward [illegible], asking permission to place a sign on the south end of First street bridge; granted.

From W. K. Smith and many others, asking that a road be built into the south end of the City park; referred to committee on streets.

From Holt C. Wilson and others, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in I street; referred to street committee.

From L. Quackenbush, asking that the street committee investigate the manholes in Columbia street sewer; referred to committee on streets.

REPORTS.

From the judiciary committee, recommending the adoption of the resolution prohibiting the employment of outside sprinkling carts, as there was no appropriation for such a purpose; adopted.

From the same committee, recommending that the petition of B. S. Riley for an extension of thirty days in which to complete his contract on North Eighteenth street be not granted. The committee doubt the right of the council to grant such extensions, and say the contractor should have ample time allowed in the ordinance; adopted.

From the same committee, adverse to granting the petition of B. J. Himes and others for an electric light at Sixth and Washington streets. The committee think the city is paying for as many electric lights as it can afford; adopted.

From the street committee, recommending that nine-inch pipe be used for the sewer in West Park street; adopted.

From the judiciary committee, recommending the passage of the ordinance authorizing the improvement of Jackson street from Fifth to East Park; adopted.

From the same committee, against a change of grade at the intersection of Corbett and Hooker streets; referred back to committee.

From the committee on fire and water, referring back the appointment of T. Brook Prevott as fire commissioner without recommendation; adopted.

From the committee on health and police, recommending that city prisoners be used in digging a trench by which danger of further nuisance from Barnes road canyon will be avoided; adopted.

From the committee on commerce, recommending that the petition of J. [illegible] for a situation as watchman on the dredger be indefinitely postponed; adopted.

THE N. P. TERMINAL CO. SUIT.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Portland: Gentlemen—I beg to inform your honorable body that the case of the Northern Pacific Terminal company vs. City of Portland, involving the proceedings of the council in the matter of opening and establishing North [illegible] street, was [illegible] decided by his honor Judge Shattuck in favor of the city, thereby affirming the proceedings of the council in the matter. Unless the terminal company should appeal the case to the supreme court the council can proceed with the improvement of the street. If an appeal is taken the proceedings in the matter of the improvement of the street will be delayed until the case is determined finally by the supreme court. Respectfully submitted,

A. H. TANNER, City Attorney.

July 21, 1886.

Adopted.

CLAIMS.

The following claims were ordered paid:

Hydraulic Co	$1652 18	Labbe Bros	[illegible]
Electric Light Co	1018 [illegible]	F. Thunander	[illegible]
R. L. Durham	11 00	Bennett Harvey	[illegible]
J. P. O. Lownsdale	[illegible] 00	Bushw[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Holbrook	[illegible] 00	J. N. Sanders	[illegible]
Thompson De Hart & Co	1 50	U. C. & R. T. Co	1 50
		R. G. Morrow	3 00

NEW ORDINANCES.

Making an appropriation of $11[illegible] 81 out of the fund for the improvement of North Eighteenth street to provide for the expense of same; passed.

Appropriating $900 out of the general fund to pay for sprinkling streets; passed.

Adopting the viewers' report in the matter of the proposed sewer on Pine street; passed.

Adopting the report of the assessors in the matter of the Columbia street sewer; passed.

Accepting the Pine street sewer and appropriating $346 29 to pay for the same; passed.

Accepting the Columbia street sewer constructed by M. Connants and appropriating $808 50 to pay for same; read twice.

Accepting the bridge on North Eighteenth street contracted for by A. McLeod and making provision for payment therefor; passed.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Morrison street from Fourth to Ninth; passed.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Establishing the grade of Corbett street; passed.

Adopting the surveyor's report in the matter of the proposed extension of Kelly street; passed.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Jackson street, from Fifth to East Park streets; passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schwab asked leave of absence for one month to attend G. A. R. encampment in San Francisco; granted.

Forbes moved that the council proceed to elect a president; carried.

It was urged by some that it was scarcely proper to proceed with the election in the absence of the present incumbent, Mr. Fleidner, but as several members were going away soon it was determined to proceed. On the first ballot Farrell received [illegible], Gerdes 2, scattering 3.

A motion was made to adjourn, but the council refused to adjourn.

A second ballot being taken Farrell received 4 votes, Gerdes [illegible], Forbes 1, Schwab 1.

Adjourned.

YAQUINA BAY NOTES.

SOUTH NEWPORT, July 18.

The hotels are all giving good satisfaction and no complaint is heard for want of attention or of good food.

There is a movement on foot to erect a [illegible] at South Newport or South Beach. Parties who are interested in the move are [illegible] and we feel sure of its success [illegible] so good [illegible] opening [illegible].

Capt. L. [illegible], formerly of the Jefferson street ferry, is in charge of the steamer Cleveland, and is making himself as popular here as elsewhere. There are none who handle a boat more carefully or better than Capt. Carr. He was master of the first boat that plied these waters, nearly twenty years ago.

To-day the beach presents the appearance of First street, Portland, [illegible] parade. In the vast [illegible] seen several baby buggies. One of them having been left standing for a moment, the wind caught it and away it sped for the bathing ground. It was arrested and baby saved from a sea bath by the timely advent of a passer-by.

There have been several dances in the new rink. All have been well attended, and a general good time had. Mrs. E. C. Carl of Portland, has opened a restaurant in connection with the rink, and has become very popular. She has many friends from Portland, who desire to board with her. She has consented to furnish all those who wish to come and camp, with meals.

There appears to be an impression that it is impossible to get accommodation in the different hotels. True, the houses here are well filled, but there can be boarding had for any amount of people, and rooms have been found for 500 at least at one time. I doubt not that is as many as will be here at any one time this summer, so there need be no hesitancy about coming on that account.

How is it that the people at Ilwaco and Oysterville on North Beach can be accommodated with daily mails, when Yaquina bay can only have a mail every other day? Why is it that the mail route from Corvallis to Yaquina is having so much trouble about mails? We have trains daily, and the mails are carried by wagon. It is time something was done to remedy this. Perhaps if the authorities would visit the bay and eat a whale they could see what the matter is.

THE EAST SIDE.

Justice Court Cases—Tramps and Beggars—Dog Poisoning—Brief Notes

Information of assault with intent to kill was filed in Justice Bullock's court by Mrs. Caroline Scow, of Oregon City, about noon yesterday, whereupon a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff H. C. Wood. Late in the afternoon, under the direction of Mrs. Scow, Wood found his man near the O. & C. railroad depot. The culprit was conveyed at once to court and arraigned, where he gave the name of James Price (undoubtedly assumed). Mrs. Scow is of Indian descent, and charged the prisoner with making a nameless proposal to her; upon her refusing to entertain the suggestion he drew a knife and threatened to stab her, at the same time seizing her violently by the arm. Price, upon being arraigned, agreed to plead guilty if the charge were changed to assault and battery. He was at once accommodated and fined $30. Not having the necessary coin of the realm with which to liquidate the claim, he was in default committed to the county jail, where he now languishes. The prisoner is a hard looking, mouthy customer, and at the time of his arrest was under the influence of tarantula extract.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

A young man named George Smith was arraigned in Justice Bullock's court yesterday on a charge preferred by one Mongolian named [illegible], charging defendant with assaulting [illegible]. The justice, after hearing the evidence, imposed a fine of $10, which was paid.

[illegible] CITIZENS.

Three [illegible] looking specimens of the genus tramp were lounging about the streets yesterday afternoon, striking pedestrians indiscriminately for "a little assistance." The city marshal [illegible] to place all such fellows in the cooler [illegible] for them.

A HIGH TONED SOLICITOR.

Apropos of begging there is one certain well dressed individual, walking by the aid of crutches, who daily visits the outgoing overland passenger train during the time of the transfer of baggage and distributes printed cards setting forth that the bearer is the victim of a California mining accident and is unable to earn a livelihood, wherefore he will be thankful for any favors that may be extended. It may properly be asked what obligations Oregonians are under to contribute to these imported vagabonds. An OREGONIAN reporter observed that the particular fellow mentioned smokes unusually fine cigars. It looks out of place to see charity contributing that penury may puff. The railroad officials would be deserving of public thanks if they would invite the California alms asker to "move on."

FAN SOCIAL.

The ladies of the First Baptist church are making preparations for a fan social to be given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society at the church, on the corner of G and Seventh streets, to-morrow evening. Friends of the society are invited to be present and assist them in their benevolent work.

AS TO DOG POISONING.

In referring to the matter of dog poisoning in East Portland, some of the city papers have hinted that the work has been done by Chinamen. This conclusion is not warranted by the facts. It is singular that all the dogs recently dropped in this city have been fine-blooded hunting animals. Not a single mongrel, snapping cur (a variety of canine most likely to be despised by the Chinese) has been injured. Several owners of poisoned dogs are disposed to attribute the dirty work to certain parties interested in the sale of blooded stock, or to jealous sportsmen who are desirous of having the lion's share of feathery sport. In view of this a close watch will be kept on some parties who shall be nameless for the present.

NOTES.

Councilman L. A. Bancroft returned from the seaside yesterday.

Joseph Buchtel has taken charge of Yocum's photograph gallery.

Irwin S. Watson will go to Jacksonville this morning on a brief business trip.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney J. A. Campbell will leave this morning for a brief visit to Yaquina bay.

Joseph Paquet and family, Mrs. J. L. Sperry and daughters, W. W. Peaslee, and Mrs. Charles Blakeley and family will leave for Long beach this morning.

Miss May Bredull, daughter of Dr. A. R. G. Bredull, of Holladay's addition, left on the overland train yesterday en route to Germany, where she will complete her musical education at the Leipsic conservatory.

A pleasant lawn party was given on Tuesday evening at the residence of Louis Nicolai, in Holladay's addition, under the auspices of the First Congregational society. A similar party in the near future is talked of.

ALBINA ITEMS.

A. Johnston and family left on Tuesday for the sea coast.

Mr. C. H. Hill has had a fire-plug placed in front of his block on Russell street.

The Albina flouring mill is undergoing a great many improvements under the supervision of Joseph Skelton, chief engineer in charge.

E. O. Magoon, yard master for the O. R. & N. Co., left yesterday with his family for Ilwaco; also J. Haas, proprietor of the Continental hotel.

Joseph Delay has purchased the interest of Mr. Moran in the water works of Foster & Moran and in connection with Foster has just put in a massive pump. They are also about to let a contract for a large tank to be built on a lot purchased from J. B. Montgomery.

WINLOCK ITEMS.

WINLOCK, W. T., July 21.

S. C. Herrin is looking after business this week at Kalama.

Wm. Lee has commenced work on his house in McClure's addition.

Two whisky saloons, a photographer's establishment and a newspaper are the latest enterprises out at Napavine.

Henry Metz is at work on his new lot in McClure's addition, and has nearly all his lumber on the ground for his residence.

Rhoades & Co. have closed recent contracts with the Northern Pacific railroad for nearly $10,000 worth of work, crossties and lumber.

Mr. [illegible], the Little Falls merchant, spent the day yesterday in Winlock. He came up to procure designs for a new building which he expects soon to erect.

Peter Bernsen was prompt in closing his saloon, the only one in Winlock, as soon as he received notification from the county commissioners, which was last Thursday.

Mr. Berryhill intends leasing his ranch and moving to town. He has purchased an acre in McClure's addition, and will erect a dwelling after the same model as Mr. Metz's.

From what I hear in this part of the territory the sentiment of the people generally is strongly in favor of Voorhees for re-election. A convention at this place would give him a hearty indorsement.

The reflection in the Toledo paper against a well-known citizen of Winlock in reference to the incident of [illegible] Warner's money is regarded by the majority of our citizens as a slander without foundation.

D. L. [illegible] has in his possession several petrified clams taken from the bottom of a well sunk a few feet deep, located in the high lands a few miles from this place. The shells are of natural shape and of large size.

The Siler brothers from the Big bottom have moved to this place and purchased property. They have bought of Dr. Pagett the lot containing the old "White-faced" house opposite the postoffice. This is one of the oldest landmarks in Winlock, and is to be pulled down to give place to a new store in which the Siler brothers will conduct business.

Democratic Prohibitionists.

ST. LOUIS, July [illegible].

[illegible] thousands of democrats who are in favor of prohibition, and who will vote for prohibition every time they get a chance. The president of the Prohibition Alliance of the state is a democrat.

Gladstone's Victory.

NEW YORK, July [illegible].

Never mind, Mr. Gladstone, you have carried the United States solidly, and all that we [illegible] here is that you continue the good fight.

The first sixty miles was run through the Bergen tunnel over the Hackensack meadows past Passaic over the bridge, and around the long curve at Paterson and through the straight curve from Ramsey's to Sufferin without a break.—*The World.*

Ghirardelli's Cocoa is recommended by all physicians. Hygienic and nourishing.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco, August, 1886.

THE REVISED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

Meeting of Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration—Review of the Second brigade of the national guard of California, Gen. W. H. Dimond commanding, at the Mechanics' pavilion at 8 o'clock, P. M., tendered to the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to be followed by a reception and grand ball to the officers and delegates of the national encampment, G. A. R., and of the national convention of the Woman's Relief corps.

Society of the Army of the Potomac—Business meeting, for army corps societies, 11 o'clock, A. M. Business meeting of Society of the Army of the Potomac at 2 o'clock, P. M. Reception by mayor of city; oration, poem, etc., 8 o'clock, P. M.

Details from all posts in the city to be on duty for escort and reception purposes to arriving comrades and organizations, in pursuance of general or special orders.

All of the posts located in this city as well as any others in this department who may feel disposed to do so are requested to establish headquarters in some public hall or rooms where they may be prepared to receive and greet all visiting comrades as they arrive, continuing same through the week.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Grand Parade—10 A. M.—Grand parade of the national encampment, the Grand Army and all kindred societies, in accordance with special programme to be prepared by the committee on grand parade.

Evening—8 P. M.—Parade and escort to commander-in-chief and staff, national officers and members of the encampment and general reception at the Mechanics' pavilion, said reception to be tendered to the national encampment, the Army of the Potomac, the Loyal Legion, Woman's Relief corps and all kindred societies, with addresses of welcome by the governor of the state [illegible] department commander [illegible] with a special programme prepared by the committee on reception.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

National Encampment—9 A. M.—Meeting of the national encampment in its executive session at I. O. O. F. temple, Seventh and Market streets to continue through the day.

Meeting of the national convention of Woman's Relief Corps at Irving hall commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Excursion via the San Francisco & North Pacific railroad to Santa Rosa and Sonoma valley, Cal., [illegible] by citizens thereof.

Evening—Grand testimonial concert at the Mechanics' pavilion tendered to the commander in chief of the G. A. R., the governors of the several states and other distinguished guests together with the members of the Grand Army and other kindred societies with chorus of 1000 voices assisted by 100 musical instruments to render national airs and lyrics.

Society of the Army of the Potomac—Grand banquet to the society 8 o'clock. Reception at the several post headquarters of G. A. R. throughout the city.

FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

During the Day—Meeting of the national encampment continued. Meeting of the national convention of Woman's Relief corps continued. Excursion to and reception by the citizens of Santa Cruz, California.

Evening—Grand banquet tendered to the officers and members of the national encampment, to be arranged by the committee on grand banquet. General reception and entertainment at the Mechanics' pavilion and at the various post headquarters.

FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.

During the Day—Meeting of the national encampment continued. Meeting of the national convention of the Woman's Relief corps continued. Excursion to Monterey, California and grand picnic excursion over the North Pacific coast railway.

Evening—General reception at the Metropolitan temple, at 8 o'clock, tendered by the national convention of the Woman's Relief corps to the national encampment of the G. A. R., Society of the Army of the Potomac, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and all kindred societies with addresses of welcome by Sarah J. Fuller, national president Woman's Relief corps, followed with addresses by the governor of the state, mayor of the city, commander-in-chief and department commander of the G. A. R. and other [illegible] representatives of the Grand Army and Relief corps together with a special musical programme to be prepared for the occasion.

Reception at the several post headquarters.

SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

During the Day—Grand excursion tendered to the officers and members of the national encampment around the bay of San Francisco.

Evening—Grand Campfire—Closing exercises of the week with a grand campfire of the combined forces at Mechanics' pavilion.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

Excursion to Oakland. Grand reception by the citizens of that city tendered to the officers of the national encampment and members thereof.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

Excursion to [illegible], tendered by the citizens of that city to the [illegible] officers of the national encampment and members thereof.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AUGUST 11 AND 12.

Excursion to Sacramento via Napa valley, reaching Sacramento Wednesday evening, August 11, where a grand reception will be tendered to the newly elected officers of the national encampment together with the members thereof, and continued until the following day.

HEADQUARTERS OF ENCAMPMENT, ETC.

National Encampment, Ohio, Society Army of Potomac, Woman's Relief corps—Occidental.

Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Tennessee, Georgia, San Jose—Grand hotel.

California and Southern California posts—413 [illegible] street.

Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Rhode Island—Baldwin hotel.

Oregon, Washington, Oregon W. R. C.—Seventh and Market streets.

Custer post and Relief corps of Carson, Nevada—Windsor hotel.

Returning leave on steamer Oregon August [illegible] for Portland (optional). Of the party will be Commander in Chief Burdette and other prominent Grand Army men.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE WATER COMMITTEE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Some criticisms have been indulged in of late by THE OREGONIAN in regard to the work of the water committee. It is the opinion of the writer that the work of the committee, instead of being too slow, has been too fast, considering the imperfections of the act of the legislature under which they are acting.

It is a principle of common law that taxation without representation is illegal, and in this case it is manifestly so. The state at large assumes to legislate for the city of Portland, which has a municipal corporation, voters endowed with full powers vested in officers duly elected by the qualified voters thereof. The city of Portland has a mayor and common council duly elected to administer the city government, yet the state legislature, by an act, has appointed a committee, without the consent of its citizens, to use the credit of the city, and to incur large indebtedness without having any voice in the matter, although the city government of the city of Portland is complete within itself. This committee, by the terms of the act appointing the same, is authorized to issue a large amount in bonds ($700,000) and to sell the same. No restriction is placed on the committee. They may sell the said bonds for 50 cents on the dollar. No bond is required, no oath of office of any member of the committee is required, no regulation as to how these bonds are to be sold. The committee may parcel the bonds among themselves as they see fit. They are under no responsibility to the taxpayers of the city of Portland.

They have no authority to sue or maintain a suit. Suppose in securing the right of way it became necessary to institute legal proceedings to secure right of way for laying pipes outside the city limits, who would be the proper person to institute the proceedings—the committee or the common council? The common council cannot do so, because they are ignored entirely by the act, and the committee cannot do so, because they have no authority given them by the act under which they hold office, and it is a well-established principle of common law that a municipal corporation can do nothing except what it is specially authorized to do.

The members of this committee are appointed by an act of the legislature, created by that body, and are not officers either of the state or of the city of Portland. The act provides that none but taxpayers are eligible to office in the committee, and also defines how much tax a man shall pay before he can become a member of the said water committee. In the opinion of the writer the legislature has no authority under the constitution to say that any officer created by itself must pay a tax annually of $25 or any other sum. The act is unconstitutional because of this provision. See section 10 of the act.

Another fatal provision in the act is section 15. This section provides for a permanent succession within the committee itself and that its officers shall hold their office for the term of ten years.

Section 3 of article XV of the state constitution says: "The legislative assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years." Now this is a plain infraction of this section of the constitution, and as these commissioners are acting in the capacity of officers of this municipal corporation, it would be well to take more time and ascertain whether they have authority to do what is contemplated by them to do, without a violation of the state constitution.

The inhabitants of the city of Portland certainly have the right to say whether they will incur an indebtedness of $700,000 without the intervention of the members of the legislature from Jackson, Clatsop, Grant or Baker counties.

The city has its officers, duly elected, to administer the laws of the municipality, and there is certainly no authority under the constitution to take this right away from them.

When the committee undertake to sell the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, this question will be raised and the right to issue these bonds questioned. The committee have already expended quite a sum of money in making surveys, and it would be well for them to have the authority under which they are acting closely examined before further action is taken.

The fate of this act may be the same as that of the registration act and other acts of the last legislature.

It is the opinion of the writer that the act is unconstitutional, from the fact that it takes the authority from the people of Portland to select its own officers by popular vote, and gives to the commission authority to impose a tax on them without representation, also because the act does not provide how the commission may maintain a suit in law, or how the interest on the bonds authorized to be issued by them shall be paid should the water tax fail to pay the same. Also that the act does not impose any responsibility on the committee or its officers. It does not provide that the commission nor any of its officers shall subscribe to any oath or provide a penalty for malfeasance in office.

It takes away from the mayor and common council all responsibility in the matter of a water supply and vests it in a privileged committee, either appointed by the legislature in the first instance or the governor of the state in the second.

This is not intended as a reflection on the personnel of the present committee but to point out the defects in the law under which the committee is acting.

I. S. W.

PARTIES AND PROHIBITION.

CRESTON, July 20, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I am requested to write something on "the position the republican and democratic parties hold in regard to the important subject, prohibition."

Prohibition is a deep, a profound question, a question interesting to all, and especially to those who are rearing families of girls and boys. These will soon take the places of men and women who now direct the affairs of life. It is then of real interest to us, as much as to society, to so guard our youth that they may, as near as possible, be free from temptation. We would all like to see our children grow up sober, honest, industrious and energetic. Now we know, in a great degree at least, that "As the tree is inclined so it grows."

Hence, if we desire a healthy posterity, we must, as far as we are able, do our duty in rearing them properly, so they may become useful citizens, not drunkards but ornaments to the community in which they live.

Surely there is a vast difference between sober, honest, industrious persons and those of the reverse. If, then, there is so large a distinction, it behooves us to study by what and wherefore this desideratum is won.

The cause or causes being given, the effect or effects may be predicted.

Now, food, raiment, and especially strong drink, with its attendant evils, have a tremendous influence in forming character. The means used produce the end. If, therefore, the means are radically bad—tend to deteriorate the mind—the end must be radically bad. If the environment as a cause, is vicious, the effects must be vicious. Liquor, as its nature is understood, is, more or less, a poison though, in a commercial sense, it is regarded as "a thing of traffic." And persons naturally enough think if it is a "thing of traffic," it must be legal. Strychnine is a poison and, equally "a thing of traffic," yet strychnine is guarded by the very same law that makes it a traffic. Liquor, too, in a certain sense, is also guarded but not we think sufficiently for its ravages in society are terrible. It is to remedy these terrible ravages that a prohibition party has been formed.

The republican party has refused to act, has winked at its wickedness. The democracy—a few honorable exceptions—is a whisky party. What, then are we to do? [illegible] and see our race ruined?

The republican party is meeting with defeat, in part, not heeding the admonitions of the day, in part through "[illegible]" but mainly, we think, by refusing to fuse with and in not accepting the issues of the day. Any party, it matters not what, that cannot or will not progress with the age, is unworthy of the age. The republican party was once aggressively progressive, now it is retrogressively conservative. It was once a "grand old party," a party of progress and new issues. New ideas revolutionize the world. Where is Ireland to-day? The "new idea" would lift her from the dust. But conservative old ideas crush her life out. To-day where is the republican party? Dead, or eking out its miserable existence in apathy.

An unprosperous party, flea like, is unworthy, for, to be unstable is to ignore firmness. A party must be firm, yet yielding, a coping for growing. If the republican party would do this, it could be a prohibition party. If the votes of the prohibitionists had been accepted, their vote would have beaten the democracy, besides advancing the real issues of the day.

There is no ignoring the fact that prohibition is a live idea, and, more, it won't die either. You can't kill it by smothering.

Blaine was beaten by the prohibition idea. It will beat him again unless that idea is accepted. If this and other new issues are written upon the republican banner, and unfurled in 1888, it will wave over a great, a magnanimous and victorious party. If not, it will trail in the dust, and will be beaten.

Self-protection is an inalienable right, prohibition is an inalienable right. It is always best to accept the inevitable. We ask these, in the name of our common country's good, that the live ideas and the new issues of the day be woven in the platform of the republican party. We again repeat, in our humble opinion, that if the republican party will accept the prohibition ideas there need not and ought not to be a prohibition party.

You will say "the prohibition party is a visionary set of enthusiasts unworthy of notice." You will further say "the republican party is already burthened with too many issues, and that it cannot listen to every new fangled notion bursting up here and there."

I am a republican and do not desire to leave the once "grand old party," but if it will not advance with advancing ideas I must leave it, yet with deep regret.

If ever there was a time for compromise, reconstruction and reconciliation, it is now. If we love our country and its institutions, if we feel full of energy and are yet prudent, it seems to me we should harmonize and not permit the disintegration of the "grand old party." Mitchellism and apathy is ruin itself.

Common sense is at the bottom of all good. Common sense probes deep and lifts high. Common sense adapts means to ends. Common sense constructs and secures. Common sense builds great parties. Common sense is the lever which lifts the world.

We might go on at length and portray the objects of prohibition. We might view in detail all the various phases of this question. We might glean from history principles useful for action. We might argue through analysis and synthesis—from effects back to causes, and then causes out through effects, but if plain sense rule the deliberations of prohibitionists and republicans great victory will be won, otherwise disintegration and defeat must follow.

The world is too much governed; there is too much "Bossism," and there is too much theory, but none too much of the practical, the real.

A. J. DAVIDSON.

THE APHIS.

We have received the following from H. Leach of the Capital City nursery, Salem, which we publish in THE OREGONIAN for the benefit of fruit growers. They will do well to preserve it for future reference.—ED.

HOW TO KILL THE GREEN FLY OR APHIS.

About the middle of June, 1885 the aphis appeared in my nursery and in a short time several thousand apple grafts, which were then about two feet high, were literally covered by them.

I soon saw they were retarding the growth of the trees, and I set about finding a way of destroying them. The lady bugs killed thousands of them, but there were not enough bugs. After trying several remedies recommended by others with unsatisfactory result I hit upon the following: [illegible] dissolved in two quarts of boiling water, added one-third of a pint of kerosene, and after [illegible] filled up the pail containing [illegible] with cold water. I then applied it by dipping the tops of some of the trees and washing others with a cloth, [illegible] taking care to keep it well [illegible], the oil would not rise to the top. The result was that the aphis were dead in a few hours and in a few days the trees began to grow again, and in the fall were as healthy looking trees as I ever saw, and with no trace of any insects having been on them. I think the borax neutralized the effect of the oil on the wood and also helped to loosen the black deposit of the aphis on the trees so that it was readily washed off by the fall rains. I thought that I would give the remedy a further trial this year, but as I have no aphis to try it on, I send it for publication, hoping it may prove useful to others if they have any use for it.

PIONEER CONTROVERSIES.

Mr. W. H. Gray of Astoria and Dr. Tolmie of Victoria

A Reply by Mr. Gray to Dr. Tolmie, which the Oregon Pioneer Society Refused to Publish

ASTORIA, July 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In the published report of the "Transactions of the twelfth annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer association" is a letter from Dr. Tolmie, late factor in the Hudson Bay company's service, introduced in the said report as follows: "The following, written on the invitation of the president of the association, was too lengthy to be read at the meeting of 1884, but was ordered printed with the proceedings of the reunion of 1885."

Dr. Tolmie in his letter alludes to Gray's History of Oregon as "a perversion of facts," a "strange story from first to last, traducing the Britons and Roman Catholic clergy." He also accuses Mr. Gray of "reasserting his calumnies against the Hudson Bay company" in an article subsequently written and published in THE OREGONIAN.

Dr. Tolmie, having mentioned my name to his [illegible] account, in his letter to the association, being a [illegible] member of the society, I sought the privilege of replying through the same channel to the doctor's letter. I was informed that my answer must be submitted to the board of directors for approval. To this I did not demur but forwarded them the enclosed communication. It was returned to me with the accompanying letter from the corresponding secretary of the association, which, with my reply to Dr. Tolmie's letter I very respectfully ask you to publish.

W. H. GRAY.

SALEM, Oregon, April 11.

Mr. W. H. Gray, Astoria, Oregon—Dear Sir: Your letter of March 15th [illegible] your reply to Dr. Tolmie's [illegible] Oregon Pioneer association [illegible] received.

[illegible] committee to whom your article was to be referred [illegible] the review thereof [illegible].

[illegible] was sent to each member by mail [illegible] received [illegible] from each [illegible] Mr. [illegible] secretary of the [illegible] whose name was added to the committee afterwards.

The committee consisted of the following members: [illegible] Mr. [illegible] president, Mr. W. H. Rees, treasurer, Mr. [illegible] corresponding secretary, Mr. F. X. Matthieu [illegible].

[illegible]

I enclose to you the manuscript herewith. The correspondence is [illegible] and may be accessible to you at any time. I myself know so little of the matters concerning the early history of the Northwest that it would be presumptuous for me to give an opinion.

I am anxious to procure a copy of your book for the state library, and beg that you will send me a copy or inform me where I can procure one. If so, prompt remittance of price will follow the receipt of the book.

Hoping to meet you in June next, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

[illegible] LARRABEE, Secretary, etc.

MR. GRAY'S REPLY TO DR. TOLMIE.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Oregon Pioneer Association:—I find in the printed report of the twelfth annual reunion of your honored association a letter from Dr. W. F. Tolmie of Victoria, B. C., addressed to the members of the Oregon Pioneer association, in which my name has been freely used, and in which the writer has attempted, in the interests of the Hudson's Bay company, to controvert statements made and published years ago in my History of Oregon, when the occurrences therein narrated were fresh in my memory.

Since the doctor has been permitted to place on record, in the archives of your association, a document in which he [illegible] charges me with a perversion of facts, as a member of your association and a pioneer of Oregon since 1836, I claim, by your courtesy, the privilege of placing on record a reply to his communication.

The bitterness of the personalities indulged in by Dr. Tolmie, and which rise to the surface ever and anon throughout the length and breadth of his letter, is proof positive that he himself, septuagenarian though he be, is yet a stranger to that softening of prejudice and general mellowing of mind which, in the letter referred to, he says "often comes to man with increase of knowledge and years."

For myself, I have no disposition to retaliate in kind. On the contrary I am disposed to think that the doctor is honest in the expression of his opinions from his own standpoint, which in this controversy we must always remember is the standpoint of the Hudson's Bay company. It would not be the very acme of folly to imagine that either the Hudson's Bay company or any of its employes could possibly see eye to eye with the native-born Americans who succeeded by endeavor in those pioneer days to secure to their country and its government the possession of a vast and rich territory which this same company had hitherto, by right of occupancy, considered their own, under the British crown. To this very day the good doctor and his confreres chafe when they call to mind the fact that at "that time"—I quote his own words—"there was a general British supineness strongly contrasting with the enlightened, thoughtful energy of the natural leaders of the American pioneers, and the intelligent readiness of all for self government." (On behalf of the Oregon pioneers we thank you, Dr. Tolmie, for this handsome compliment.) Again he says: "Had they" (the H. B. Co.) "promptly accepted my suggestion in 1841 their flocks of sheep might have overspread the unoccupied prairies between Nisqually and Cowlitz ere the 15th of June, 1846, in which case their rights would have been confirmed to these lands by the treaty." Our sympathy for the doctor's disappointment in the failure of his schemes will justify us in excusing the egotism contained in the statement quoted. So the doctor admits that "the most part of the country sought for was lost" to the British and gained by the Americans through "the enlightened, thoughtful energy of the natural leaders of the American pioneers," and it is naturally a very painful and galling reminiscence to his sensitive mind to think of "what might have been," and he does not like "Gray's History of Oregon" because it recounts the circumstances and methods which led to the final triumph of the American pioneers of Oregon over all the machinations of their enemies in general, and the British Hudson's Bay company—of which the good doctor was even then a shining light—in particular.

Thus much to show the animus which prompted the doctor to descend to personalities, charging "poor Mr. Gray" with "reasserting calumnies," "perversion of facts," "egregious nonsense," "unsound and bizarre imaginings," "a mind oozing out of contradiction," "maligning the Indians and Roman Catholic clergy," and last, but not least—tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askelon—of "tartar-emeticing ripe watermelons"!

In his communication Dr. Tolmie endeavors to throw discredit on my assertion that the Hudson's Bay company strongly disapproved of Dr. McLoughlin's extending aid and furnishing supplies to poor and needy American immigrants, as tending to the encouragement of the permanent settlement of the country by American citizens and, that, because he persisted in obeying the dictates of his noble heart and emphatically declared his intention to continue to do so regardless of consequences, the managing authorities of that company recalled him to London on a charge of violating its rules. Dr. Tolmie's simple and verbal denial of the truth of these statements amounts to *nothing* when placed alongside the sworn testimony of one who was the legal counselor and confidential friend of Dr. McLoughlin from the fall of 1845 till his death. I refer to the Hon. Judge J. Q. Thornton, who still survives. Dr. Tolmie himself was present when, before commissioners appointed by congress to take testimony in reference to the claims of the Hudson's Bay company on the United States government, that witness testified under oath that Dr. McLoughlin told him that these things were so. In the language of the witness—he" (Dr. McLoughlin) "told him the reasons the directors of the H. B. Co. gave, the circumstances under which he had furnished these supplies, a course that as a man of common humanity it was not possible for him to do otherwise than he had; that he foresaw as clearly as they did that it would lead to American settlement of the country, but that this he could not help and it was not his concern but for [illegible] and the government to look after and to take care of the consequences. [illegible] enemies [illegible] clothe him [illegible] were not even enemies [illegible] and quarreled with him they quarreled with heaven. He had simply done what anyone truly worthy the name of a man could not hesitate to do and concluded by indignantly saying, 'Gentlemen, if such is your order, I will serve you no longer.'"

In the face of such severe statements as these, (and which are on record) our friend, the septuagenarian doctor, would, at this late day, throw dust in the eyes of the Oregon pioneers and their descendents, and have them believe "that the advances made the Americans were not so much the cause of the misunderstanding between the directors of the H. B. Co. and Dr. McLoughlin as the trouble and bickering occasioned by his holding so persistently to the Oregon City claim!" If I were not a septuagenarian like yourself, I should be tempted to say "too thin, altogether too thin, brother Johnnie."

In the concluding portion of his letter the doctor airs his professionally acquired cognizance of "Indianology," for the sole purpose, apparently, of eventually landing "poor Mr. Gray in a ripe melon patch, on his knees inoculating the fruit with tartar emetic!"

The doctor relates some very interesting stories of "evil eye" happenings among his patients, and all who have the honor of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Tolmie know it is a congenial subject to him. He tells a thrilling story of the narrow escape he had from an untimely death through giving an Indian (who merely visited the doctor to ascertain the state of his—the doctor's—tum tum) some tobacco which proved to be of so poor a quality, I suppose, that, to quote the doctor's own words "the first smoke of it he had in his lodge, five miles off, so stupefied him that, falling into the fire, he got severely burnt, and was laid up for a considerable length of time a cripple." But, the doctor says, by dint of attention and good feeding, he succeeded in getting him on his legs again.

After the recital of other instances of "evil eye" operations which came under his own observation, the doctor rings up the curtain and presents the drama [illegible] of "[illegible] Mr. Gray [illegible] on his knees in a [illegible] patch, with an evil eye, [illegible] tartar emetic." [illegible]

There are several other statements in the doctor's communication which I could successfully controvert by quoting from well known and disinterested writers on the subject of the early settlement of Oregon, both English and American, whose statements would carry weight and authority with all interested readers, but as I have already intimated, no truthful history of our pioneer days can be expected to be palatable to those who, as the doctor himself says, by their "British supineness," "apathy" and "languid interest," lost the most part of the country. [illegible] Dr. Tolmie, sighing again [illegible] "what might have been," says "Had [illegible]." But your "respect [illegible]" did not get warmed up, doctor, and you have been fretting ever [illegible] that he was left out in the cold. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, my good friend; and here, doctor, is the key to all your objections to an American version of the history of those pioneer days. Time, however, is beginning to soften the asperities of your defeat, and it is creditable alike to your head and heart, doctor, that you can, after all, deliberately make such an acknowledgement as this, which I find in your letter: "I have never yet heard a Briton deny that the United States' men have better developed Washington territory since the treaty of 1846 than, all things considered, our people, British and Canadian, could possibly have done in the same period."

Mr. President and members of the Oregon Pioneer association, I respectfully close my reply to Dr. Tolmie by quoting and heartily indorsing his own remark: "As it happened, all has been for the best under the providential shaping of Him 'whose ways are past finding out.'"

W. H. GRAY.

Astoria, March 12, 1886.

BROWNSVILLE NOTES.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., July [illegible].

Mr. J. S. Sawyer is down with fever but is improving.

Mr. Robert Thompson and family, of Salem, are here visiting relatives.

James Blakeley, Jr., has just arrived home from Prineville to visit relatives.

Mr. Asbury Babcock's family have returned to the city after several years absence.

Dr. E. H. Curl and family, of this place, are spending a couple of weeks over at Scio.

The woolen mills here have added knitting machinery to their works, and are turning out hose of superior quality.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Galbraith and some others have just returned from Yaquina, and report having a splendid time.

Miss Effie Bishop, of Portland, and Mrs. Fan[illegible], of McMinnville, are both here visiting their many relatives and friends.

Considerable prospecting for gold is being done on the Calapooia this summer by two companies, and favorable returns are looked for this fall.

A lot of iron pipe is on the way here for supplying water for part of our city, and we soon look for work to begin of putting down the pipes.

Mrs. Wm. Blanchard, accompanied by Mrs. Pettit and Miss [illegible] Blanchard, start for a two weeks camping trip to Waterloo in the morning.

Mr. W. R. Kirk and wife, and others, went up to Soda last week and returned last Saturday evening. They report but very few blackberries around Soda.

Mr. G. M. Brown lately lost a little girl with the diphtheria and has another one down with it, and two of the Montgomery children are also sick with the same disease.

The wild blackberries have been very plenty here this summer, but are about gone now, and the crop of tame berries is just beginning to ripen and promises to be very large.

The following were duly installed as officers of the Odd Fellows lodge here last Saturday night: A. M. Templeton, N. G.; J. C. Standish, V. G.; G. A. Dyson, L. S.; J. D. Arthurs, treasurer.

On the 8th inst., Mr. J. P. Galbraith took possession of the county clerk's office at Albany. Mr. O. P. Coshow, Jr., takes Mr. Galbraith's place here as bookkeeper for the Woolen Mills company.

Harvesting has just commenced here and the farmers are busy. So far the fall grain is turning out well, but nearly all spring grain is going to be light, and gardens are nearly a failure owing to the drouth.

Hop buyers are around trying to contract hops. The crop promises to be pretty good here. Mr. A. [illegible] contracted half of his crop for 20 cents per pound to a San Francisco firm one day last week.

Mr. Robt. Cochran near here, is building a fine residence, and Mr. Thos. Kay is repairing and improving up the old [illegible] mansion until it looks like a new building. Mr. E. P. Croft is also building a fine barn on his farm near town and making other improvements.

The weather has been unusually warm here the past week and many have gone up to the springs. Messrs. M. B. [illegible] and J. L. Venner, J. French and H. [illegible] left last week for the lakes, and three of the late Messrs. R. Blanchard, H. B. Mover, W. C. Cooley and R. L. White followed them. Both parties have a boat with them and intend going to Fish lake, Big lake and other lakes before returning.

SAM JONES ON PROHIBITION.

The Georgia Evangelist Goes in for a Third Party and Cold Water.

MACON, Mo., July 15.—Sam Jones made a rousing temperance speech to 1000 people at the camp meeting to-day. In giving his views on prohibition in politics he said: "I am not in favor of putting a man into office because he is a prohibitionist unless he possesses the other requisite qualifications. I won't let any prohibition candidate saddle himself on my vote and ride into office, but I'll saddle the prohibition question onto him and make him come out flat-footed in favor of reform. My views on this question have been changed lately. The liquor dealers in Georgia met a few weeks ago and adopted a platform in which they declared their intention to cut loose from party lines and vote for the man who would work for their interests. After reading that I say I am in favor of a third prohibition party. Let us put out our tickets [illegible] men who stand squarely on this question, and if we nominate the right kind of men we will [illegible] the vote of the parties [illegible]. [illegible] the party carrying the whisky [illegible] temperance people will vote [illegible]. Let's lay both those parties in the shade and live and vote for sobriety, temperance and right. A member of the church who won't vote for prohibition belongs to the devil from his hat to his shoes. What kind of a minister do you suppose it is that is afraid to save his party and work for prohibition? He hasn't got any backbone—nothing but a cotton string with two or three ribs tied to it."

SPORTING NOTES.

WASHINGTON PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, July 21.—At Washington park it was another very warm day. The track was good and the attendance very good.

Three-quarters mile—Bonita won, Surprise second, Faith Thompson third, time, 1:19. Mutuals paid $10 50.

Seven-eighths mile—Topsy won, Our Friend second, Little Joe third, time, 1:31½. Mutuals paid $22 50.

Mile—Kansas won, King Robin second, Joe Bate third; time, 1:45¼. Mutuals paid $11 40.

One and one-eighth miles—Athlone won, [illegible] second, Col. Clark third, time, 2:00. Mutuals paid $11.

Steeple chase, short course—Jim Carlisle won, Button second, Hop Sing third, time, [illegible]. Mutuals paid $8 90.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 21.—Purse, three-fourths mile—Daly Oak won, Nat Goodwin second, Bellona third, time, 1:21¼.

Purse, one and one-sixteenth miles—Kensington won, [illegible] second, Vaulter third, time, 1:54.

Purse, one and one-sixteenth miles—Lord Coleridge won, Berlin second, Weaver third, time, 1:54[illegible].

Purse, one and one-eighth miles—Charlie Russell won, Frolic second, General Monroe third; time, 2:[illegible].

Purse for three-year-olds, seven-eighths mile—[illegible] won, Lucy H. second, Biscuit third; time, 1:2[illegible].

Purse, one mile—King Victor won, [illegible] second, [illegible] third, time, 1:4[illegible].

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.—At Leicester to-day the race for the Leicestershire cup was won by [illegible], Exmoor second, Wise Child third. Thirteen started and Melton was the favorite at evens.

The race for the Brighton plate was won by [illegible] filly, Forever second, Calisto third. Seven started. Calisto, who was a bad third, is owned by the Prince of Wales.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The New York-Philadelphia and Brooklyn-Metropolitan games were postponed on account of rain.

BOSTON, July 21.—Boston 15, Washington [illegible].

DETROIT, July 21.—Detroit 2, Kansas City 12.

CHICAGO, July 21.—St. Louis 2, Chicago 6.

OPINIONS IN BRIEF.

Brooklyn *Union*: Mr. Morrison is altogether too outspoken a person for the necessities of his democratic party of to-day.

Philadelphia *Press*: Having no eggs of his own, Morrison naturally attempts to jump on the baskets of those who have.

Albany *Argus*: Brother Blaine and the republicans will remunerate the Morrison men if they will make the tariff an issue in New York state.

Detroit *Tribune*: The mugwump is simply an unseasoned democrat who lacks the judgment to be consistent and the principle to be honest.

New York *Times*: It is getting to be about time we had something definite and explicit as to the British construction of the right of American vessels to trade in Canadian ports.

Indianapolis *News*: We will have civil service reform when the powers that be are honestly in favor of it, and we won't have it until then, in spite of all the laws that could be passed on the subject.

New York *Times*: There is one point only in the avowed policy and practice of the administration at which Mr. Cleveland encounters opposition in his own party, and that is in the reform of the civil service.

New York *Sun*: There is no reason why the chief magistrate of this country should not be both true to his party and true to the whole people, and the greater he is as a party leader the greater he will be as president.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies, concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge, have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combatted with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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